FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN, OTHERS ADDRESS RALLY ON BEAGLE PACT

PY240440 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 2330 GMT on 23 November begins its live coverage from the Velez Sarsfield soccer stadium in Buenos Aires of the "Rally for Peace, for the Unity and Liberation of Latin America" to close the campaign in favor of the "yes" vote to solve the Beagle Channel conflict with Chile.

The rally begins with an artistic show by singers from several Latin American nations. At 0130 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of President Raul Alfonsin at the podium that has been specially set up on the soccer field. Alfonsin is escorted by Vice President Victor Martinez and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. At the same time, those Latin American dignitaries who were invited to attend the rally, including former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, Peruvian Senate President Javier Alva Orlandini, and Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola, also arrive at the stadium and take their place on the special platform.

Immediately afterward, the announcer reports that there are 85,000 people in the stadium and invites all present to sing the Argentine national anthem. At 0128 GMT a number of politicians representing various political sectors proceed to deliver 5-minute speeches explaining their reasons for supporting the approval of the papal proposal on the Beagle conflict.

The first to address the rally is Amado Altamirano for the Neuquen Province Popular Movement, who says that the proposal must be appoved because "we must say no to war-mongers." He is followed by Juan Diaz Lecam, who represents the San Juan Province Bloquist Movement. He says that he supports the Beagle agreement because it will mean the end of a 100-year-old conflict," because it sets an example for the entire world; because "the powers must understand that there must be a stop to the arms race while two-thirds of the world's population is starving," and because by actively participating, Argentines "are doing away forever with coup d'etats in Argentina."

At 0140 GMT Christian Democratic Party President Francisco del Cerro proceeds to address the rally. He notes that beyond the terms of the treaty are the fraternity between Chile and Argentina and the unity of all Latin American nations. He says that Argentines must support the Beagle agreement because in so doing "we are saying a categorical no to the international arms race, to the military training school in Panama, to the national security doctrine that subjected our nations to dictatorships, and to the international financial system of usurers who want to bury us with the foreign debt."

He is followed by Hector Polino, leader of the Socialist Confederation, who notes that his group is supporting the approval of the agreement, and that in so doing Argentines will not be legally recognizing the Chilean regime and because "our true enemies are not on the other side of the Andes, but in the large financial centers."

Immediately after him, (Raul Scialabba), Progressive Democratic Party leader, addresses the rally by noting that his party supports the approval of the Beagle agreement because true democracy is achieved through participation and because by participating all Argentine citizens will be strengthening democracy and reasserting their faith in democracy.

Fernando Nadra, the Argentine Communist Party representative, is the last of the politicians to address the rally. He notes that we support peace because it means an end to the arms race, because it means no to more coups d'etat, and because it means support for the unity of Latin America and the stability of Central America. He warns:

"There is the great U.S. stick threatening Nicaragua, but they will be unable to use it because all Argentines and all Latin Americans are supporting Nicaragua."

At 0204 GMT former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera proceeds to address the rally in a 9-minute speech representing all foreign dignitaries who were invited to the ceremony. Calderas describes this as a historic moment in which men from different ideologies who struggle for the freedom of Latin America are here to express their support to the Argentine people.

The rally closes with a 23-minute speech delivered by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

President's Remarks

PY240418 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0223 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Speech by President Raul Alfonsin marking the conclusion of his government's campaign for a yes vote in the plebiscite on the Beagle agreement with Chile during the "Rally for Peace, for the Unity and Liberation of Latin America" in Velez Sarsfield soccer stadium in Buenos Aires -- live]

[Excerpts] Latin Americans, political leaders who are honoring this tribune, people of Buenos Aires: [shouts and chanting] Tonight we are celebrating peace and I believe that I interpret the thoughts of all of you. Tonight we express our gratitude for your support to Argentina in its struggle for the recovery of the Malvinas. This is why we are saying tonight that our gratitude is expressed by giving you this peace agreement that will serve the integration of Latin America. [applause]

Before all of Latin America the Argentine people are burying tonight a 100-year-old conflict. But we are going to go beyond this because we have to work and promise to work for the Latin America we all dream of. [shouts, applause]

We have to get used to thinking of Latin America in different terms than we usually do, as the land of great contrasts. Unfortunately, there are reasons for this. There are a few very rich and many poor, a few well-educated and many illiterate, but they are all victims of an undeserved discrimination. We would have not suffered this had we decided to work unitedly.

We have to understand once and for all that here on our land, in our Latin American nations, there have been important interests from the north to sow discord, to divide us, and to obstruct our progress. [shouts, applause] This is why, friends of Latin America, we are tonight burying maliciousness in Buenos Aires and we open our arms to embrace with love, without hate or anger, all the people of Latin America. We are living through difficult times. The situation is so critical that we are thinking of Latin America as a continental ideal. It is right to dream and imagine that. We have to move ahead. There is no time to wait. It is now that we have to move, and quickly, toward integration and unity.

Discriminatory actions are increasingly being taken against us. Discriminatory actions are taken against us in our foreign trade, and increasingly low prices are being paid for our products. We are paying increasingly high prices for our imports, we are paying increasingly usurious interest rates; the system which is generating our debts is becoming increasingly demanding. Because we are not developed, we are indebted and then they give us loans provided that we do not develop.

We must unite. This is imperative. In so doing we will be defending sovereignty. This will allow Argentina, upon ending this absurd dispute, to seek a solution to another serious problem. Our main sovereignty problem is undoubtedly, friends of Latin America, as we just said, the Malvinas issue. The Malvinas is no longer an exclusively Argentine problem; it has become a continental problem. Increasingly loud voices are heard proposing that the NATO forces should carry out operations outside Europe, or that it should be prepared to carry out such operations in those areas where the smooth supply of raw materials and energy necessary for European development would be endangered. The British defense secretary has just said that British sovereignty over the Malvinas is important for NATO. And so, they are making the islands a fortress.

You must know that there is an exclusion zone where our ships are not allowed to fish but where concessions are granted to third country ships. You should know that this problem is causing a tremendous fisheries crisis in Argentina. You should also know that there is already a risk of an accident in view of the utilization of planes and ships which are capable of carrying nuclear loads. Therefore, I want to say to those who are considering the need to defend our sovereignty, let us not confuse things: Our agreement with the sister nation of Chile will pave the way for the possibility of working togehter to secure sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

We will also find ways to supplement our economies. The Chilean and Argentine economies can truly supplement each other. We will establish duty-free ports. Chileans will be able to go to Europe through our Atlantic ports, and we will be able to sell our products in southeast markets [as heard] through Chilean ports. Together we will make the necessary efforts to make better use of our purchasing power, to integrate our foreign trade, to markedly increase our current mutual sales, to defend the same principles at international forums, to prevent any imperialist presence in our territories, to give the appropriate support to the Contadora Group, thus reasserting the independence, sovereignty, and self-determination of all peoples. Thus we will ultimately be fulfilling the dreams of our forefathers: of Hidalgo and Morelos in the north; of Morazan in Central America; of Marti in the Caribbean; of Bolivar, O'Higgins, and San Martin in South America. Together we will ultimately build our nations by strengthening our chances for development, by seeking the clear objective of ending backwardness and misery, by once and for all ending arms races which are truly immoral in countries which have not yet overcome the problem of hunger among their people. We should at least give a possibility for development to the next generation to bridge the gap that separates us from the developed countries.

The plebiscite is not an issue of the Radical Civic Union or Peronism. If I remember correctly it was General Peron who said that in the year 2000 we will either be united or dominated. [applause, shouts]

Sunday will be an important day for Latin America not only because of our plebiscite. Just as I started my speech by honoring Indira Gandhi I would like to end by paying homage to the Uruguayan people who on 25 November will hold elections to recover democracy for their institutions. Thank you very much.

VOTERS TURN OUT FOR BEAGLE PLEBISCITE

Voting Begins

PA251246 Paris AFP in Spanish 1226 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Nov (AFP) -- In a climate of total tranquillity and without any large voter turnout for the moment, the plebscite began at 0800 local time (1100 GMT) throughout Argentina for the approval or rejection of the treaty with Chile on the Beagle Channel.

Approximately 18.5 million citizens 18 years of age (of whom a little over half are women) will go to the polls until 1800 local time (2100 GMT) -- suffrage is not obligatory as in national elections -- to express their opinion on the agreement initiated last October by both countries in the Vatican.

69 Percent Vote

PY260225 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0216 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Nov (TELAM) -- Alberto Peluso, director of the National Electoral System, reported at 2315 that with 1,973 polling booths still to be counted, the percentage of people who voted throughout the country amounts to 69.10 percent.

Vote Results

PY260230 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 0227 GMT on 26 November reports the following official, nationwide results in the plebiscite on the Beagle treaty: for, 10,329,202; against 2,194,620.

GRINSPUN, OTHER OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY TO RESIGN

PY231936 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] (NA) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun and all his immediate collaborators are to submit their resignations to President Raul Alfonsin, according to a report in the morning newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINO. The report adds that the resignations are to enable the president to partly renew his economic cabinet. This policy is similar to that adopted by Julio Cesar Saguier, mayor of the city of Buenos Aires. It also means that all members of the economic team will be resigning by the time the Alfonsin government has been in power for one year. The newspaper goes on to add that the first steps to be taken by Grinspun will probably be at the first cabinet meeting on his return from the United States. Alfonsin is expected to ratify his confidence in the minister of economy who will then proceed to make some adjustments in his team. One will be the splitting of the trade secretariat into two departments. One is to deal with foreign trade and the other with domestic affairs.

Last night Economy Ministry sources said they were in a position to deny the rumours of any imminent changes within that ministry but added that the president could at any time make any changes he deemed fit to reorganize his cabinet.

The TIEMPO ARGENTINO report added that Ricardo Campero, who is now trade secretary, will be in charge of the foreign section, and Dr Alfredo Concepcion, now president of the Banco Nacion, will be named interior trade secretary. Industry Secretary Carlos Lacerca's resignation will probably be accepted and he may be replaced by Guillermo Livio Kuhl, according to the press report. This would mean the return of Kuhl to a post he previously occupied during one of the states of the military government. On the other hand, Lacerca would probably be named head of YPF, the State Oil Board, in place of Hector Fiorioli. TIEMPO ARGENTINO surmises that the replacement of Concepcion in the Banco Nacion may well be the bank's syndic [as printed] Mario Luis Kenny or Aldo Ferrer, present head of the Province of Buenos Aires Bank. Finally the report adds that Facundo Suarez, president of Servicios Electricos del Gran Buenos Aires (SEGBA), would leave the post and be given an ambassadorship.

UNDER SECRETARY ANNOUNCES PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT

8 Arrested

PY232142 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2100 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov (NA) — It was learned today that a former Tucuman police agent has been arrested in Cordoba on charges brought by the federal courts of having been involved in a plot against President Raul Alfonsin that was thwarted by the Cordoba police. Raul Galvan, the under secretary of interior, officially confirmed the existence of a plot, which was to have been executed during Alfonsin's visit to Cordoba. Galvan also reported that of the eight persons arrested, two have been placed at the disposal of Cordoba Federal Judge J. Rodriguez Villafane.

According to rumors, one of those arrested has been indentified as former Tucuman police agent Ramon Santiago Leguizamon, who joined the police force on 17 April 1974 and who served in the infantry section. He was released in 1980 because of "illness and physical incapacity" and a diagnosis of "schizophrenia." Other rumors from San Miguel, Tucuman, note that Roberto Capdevilla, leader of the Tucuman meatworkers union, and his companion, Silvia Rodriguez, are also reportedly under arrest for their involvement in the plot.

Policeman Released

PY241556 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2312 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 23 Nov (DYN) -- Federal Judge Miguel Rodriguez Villafane this afternoon released one of the persons involved in the alleged plot to kill President Raul Alfonsin during the latter's visit to Cordoba on Tuesday, 20 November, court sources reported today.

Juan Carlos Leguizamon, [name as received] a former agent of the Tucuman Provincial Police, was released after it has been ascertained that he was feebleminded, the sources reported, adding that Robert Capdevilla, a leader of the meatworkers union, was still under arrest.

MILITARY SUPREME COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS CONSIDERED

PY211927 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Nov 84 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Retired Army General Manuel Soria yesterday denied reports he had been offered an appointment to the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, but reliable sources claimed he had already accepted the post to replace one of the 12 members of the tribunal who resigned en masse last week. Defence Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena said the resignations of the council members were not irrevocable, which appeared to indicate some of the resignations might be rejected and the members confirmed in their post. Unconfirmed reports said Council Chairman Brigadier Luis Maria Fages and members Brigadier Julio Gomez and General Jose Maria Diaz would be asked to continue in the council.

PRICE ADJUSTMENTS FOR FUELS, STAPLES ANNOUNCED

New Fuel Prices Reported

PY230131 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The government has approved new prices for fuels produced by the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits through Decree 20607. The decree says:

Gasoline, 1,800 pesos per liter; kerosene for baking, 400 pesos per liter; kerosene for home use, 600 pesos per liter; diesel oil, 2,100 pesos per liter; fuel oil, 2,100 pesos per liter; liquid gas for home use 300 pesos per kg; gasoline for automobiles, 1,650 pesos per kg; liquid gas for industrial use, 2,000 pesos per kg; [words indistinct] for airplanes carrying meat, 9,000 pesos per gallon; for other airplanes [figure indistinct]; jet fuel for Fiats and Saabs, 12,200 pesos per gallon; for other airplanes 15,300 pesos per gallon; aviation oil [figure indistinct]; lubricants for automobiles, 14,000 pesos per liter; lubricants for industrial use, 14,000 pesos per liter; grease for automobile and industry, 14,000 pesos per kg; ether, 2,700 pesos per liter; solvents, 2,700 pesos per liter; paraffin, 2,800 pesos per kg; asphalt cement, 2,700 per kg; propane gas, 2,700 pesos per kg; butane gas, 2,700 per kg; and natural gas MPC [as heard], 18,000 pesos per kg.

Salaries, Staples Adjustments Reported

PY230253 [Editorial Report] La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish at 0010 GMT on 23 November begins broadcasting live from Government House in La Paz a series of speeches in which the ministers of information, planning, industry and commerce, and labor explain to the people the new package of economic measures enforced today by the Democratic and Popular Unity government.

Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena begins by stating that "the measures which will be announced today will contribute to overcoming the present problems to the extent that the people support them."

Planning Minister Rene Fernandez states that "the people have witnessed the permanent efforts made by the democratic government to secure at least a Bolivian Labor Federation [COB]," proof of which was the presence of the economic ministers at a COB meeting held yesterday in La Paz. Fernandez the describes Bolivia's economic situation. He says: "In 1983, the macroeconomic indicators of the Bolivian economy showed that production had declined by 17 percent; that per capita income had dropped 24 percent; that the deficit had increased from 8.1 percent to 18.2 percent of the GDP; that unemployment has risen from 6 percent to more than 13 percent; that exports have dropped by $187 million, which meant a reduction of approximately 20 percent; that imports had been reduced by more than $100 million; that Bolivia's foreign debt had increased by $863 million; and that the annual average inflation rate jumped from 47 percent to more that 275 percent in 1983. Thus, the internal price ratio has been markedly distorted." He adds that the 1984 indicators show that the fiscal deficit might exceed 36 percent of the GDP this year.

The Bolivian industry and commerce minister then begins to speak to announce new prices of staples. He also announces that the Bolivian Mining Corporation will receive $4.5 million for the import of flour, butter, oil, macaroni, and rice from Argentina. He also announces that subsidies for flour have been eliminated to prevent smugglers from making huge profits.

He says 75-gram loaves of bread will now cost 300 Bolivian pesos; rice will cost 3,280 pesos per kilo; sugar will cost 5,000 pesos per kilo; cooking oil will cost 11,000 pesos per liter; beef will cost 18,000 pesos per kilo; coffee will cost 18,600 pesos per kilo; macaroni 25,000 pesos per kilo; bread flour will cost 150,000 pesos per 46-kg bags; chicken will cost 17,700 pesos per kilo; and eggs should not cost more than 900 pesos each. He also says that staples can be imported freely from neighboring countries.

Finally, Labor Minister Horst Grebe says that it has been determined that inflation during the past 12 months rose to 1,255 percent. He announces a mechanism designed to return to the workers the purchasing power they had in November 1983. He says: "Through this mechanism, the mining sectors will receive an average increase of approximately 760,000 pesos; the oil workers, approximately 1 million pesos; manufacturing industry workers, 605,000 pesos; construction workers, 325,000 pesos; energy sector workers, 481,000 pesos; commercial workers, 484,000 pesos; bank workers, 1 million pesos; transport and communications workers, 850,000 pesos; private services, 425,000 pesos; central administration workers, 370,000 pesos; and teachers, 261,000 pesos. The total average pay adjustment through this mechanism totals 815,000 pesos, which is equivalent to 217 percent for salaries paid in September this year." He also announced additional fringe benefits for the purchase of staples. The average total increase over the basic salaries in force as of September 1984 is 322 percent.

MILITARY UPRISING SAID TO OCCUR IN ROBORE

PY241735 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Nov 84

[By correspondent (Victor Hugo Heredia Moreira) in Sucre]

[Excerpt] The Executive Board of the Sucre Local University Federation [FUL] has reported that there is a military uprising in Robore. The students of the University of Charcas have split into two factions over the decision of the FUL to stage an indefinite general strike to protest the implementation of recent economic measures. The other student faction organized a demonstration at the 25 de Mayo Plaza this morning calling for the resumption of classes. Amid all this, the FUL Executive Board reported to this correspondent that their contacts in La Paz have relayed information about a military uprising in Robore which is one of the reasons for the strike which the FUL has ordered.

Commander Denies Uprising Report

PY242113 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Colonel Aroldo Pinto, commander of the 5th Army Division headquartered in Robore on the border with Brazil (1,200 km east of La Paz), today denied in La Paz that he had revolted against President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

The report on the uprising was initially broadcast by a local radio station which stated that it had received this information from university student leaders in Sucre (southern Bolivia).

On 23 November Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena told AFP that a military coup d'etat at this point would not be directed against the chief executive but against the call for early elections which will take place in June 1985 with the participation of all political parties in the country.

COMMUNIST LABOR, MINES MINISTERS RESIGN

PY221110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1006 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The Bolivian ministers of labor, and of mines and metallurgy, Adalberto Kuajara and Horst Grebe Lopez, respectively, have submitted their irrevocable resignations.

President Siles Zuazo today received their letters of resignation, in which the ministers express that they decided to resign because the government has refused to implement the plan of nationalization proposed by the Communist Party and by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left. The two ministers represent the Communist Party.

Interior Minister Comments

PY221928 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata, member of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] has stated that although the Communist Party of Bolivia has decided to withdraw from the government it will remain a member of the Democratic and Popular Unity. Alvarez Plata stated that the Communist Party's decision was regrettable since the political party has proven to be a sincere, loyal, and consistent ally of the democratic regime.

In the interior minister's opinion, the withdrawal of the Communist Party from the executive branch by no means represents the breakup of the governing front that is also made up by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left and the MNRI.

ARGUMENT SUSPENDS SWEARING-IN OF NEW MINISTERS

PY240221 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0152 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 23 Nov (EFE) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo decided to suspend the appointment of two new ministers when everything was ready for the installation ceremony in view of the opposition of other members of his Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI).

Radio Cristal reported tonight that everything was ready for the installation ceremony at Government House: The journalists and TV were there, and even the candleholders and the cross were prepared for the swearing-in of Luis Pommier as energy and hydrocarbons minister and of Jorge Medina Pineda as labor minister.

Newsmen witnessed an argument between President Siles Zuazo, Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo, and Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata. Finally, Siles Zuazo left the room and his private secretary told Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena that the appointment of the two ministers had been suspended by the constitutional president.

The would-be ministers are members of the Siles Zuazo-led MNRI, which has several factions and trends, some of which objected to their appointment.

Communist ministers Horst Grebe and Adalberto Kuajara resigned on 21 November. Since the Christian Democratic Party left the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] coalition a month ago, the UDP is now made up of only the MNRI and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), which is led by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora.

MINEWORKERS TO CONTINUE GENERAL STRIKE

PY240100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2357 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 23 Nov (EFE) -- The Bolivian mineworkers today decided to continue the indefinite general strike against the government despite the decision made by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) to lift the strike temporarily.

Victor Lopez, secretary general of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers (FSTMB), has reported that a decision was made at meetings held today at mining centers to continue the indefinite general strike, thus disobeying the COB decision.

COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo today expressed concern because miners from some centers decided to come to the capital to stage antigovernment demonstrations. The mineworkers decision to continue the indefinite general strike affects the production of minerals which are the main source of work and income in Bolivia.

TWO TERRORIST ATTACKS OCCUR IN LA PAZ; NO VICTIMS

PY240331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, Nov 23 (AFP) -- La Paz was shocked by two terrorist attacks today when a bomb exploded at Radio Metropolitiana and another went off at the doors of the German company Hansa. Although there were no victims, property damage is (?great, mainly) at the radio station. Carlos Palenque, the director of Radio Metropolitana, attributed the attack to the government of Hernan Siles Zuazo, whom he harshly criticized on account of the hard economic measures the regime had adopted a few hours ago. Police authorities said that these attacks, which shocked people so much, will be investigated.

MIR-MASA CONDEMNS BOMB ATTACKS, DEFENDS COB

PY242115 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The MIR-MASA [Movement of the Revolution Left faction] has defended the decision of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] to suspend the general strike, and it rejects the economic measures recently issued by government to correct the distortions in economic policy.

Juan del Grande, top leader of the MIR-MASA, also referred to the dynamite attacks last night against a building and a radio station. The MIR-MASA claims that these attacks were committed by persons interested in creating appropriate conditions for the return of the times that have been overcome by the continuous struggle of the working class. The MIR-MASA also repudiated the terrorist attacks in the country. It claims that these actions are carried out by rightist sectors of the Armed Forces in an attempt to take advantage of the general dissatisfaction of the people with the government's measures and thus achieve destabilizing objectives.

Police investigations continue regarding the two attacks carried out on 23 November. According to the La Paz departmental police, seven persons have been detained so far. Three of these suspects were detained near the place where the first explosion took place [words indisitnct]. Four other persons in a pickup truck were detained while trying to escape from the police, but on Sucre and Anacocah streets the trucks had an accident and the occupants were detained. According to preliminary reports, the two explosions were caused by dynamite. Consulted by Panamericana, departmental police officers stated that the perpetrators of the two attacks may be the same.

ARMED FORCES GENERALS BEING TRANSFERRED

Cruz To Lose Command

PY240144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Nov (AFP) -- General Newton Cruz, commander of the Planalto Military Region (Brasilia region), considered a respresentative of the Army hardliners, has been dismissed from his post and will now hold the post of deputy director of Army Personnel Services, it was learned today from a military source. The dismissal of Gen Cruz will be officially announced 25 November in the publication of the new list of Army promotions, the source added.

According to press reports, the general was dismissed from the Planalto region command after a violent dispute with a high-ranking officer under his command.

On two occasions, during the voting in Congress (in 1983) on the law which ended salary readjustments above the inflation rate, and then during the voting on an amendment establishing direct elections for president of the Republic (in April 1984), Gen Cruz had been charged with the enforcement of exceptional measures imposed by the government to prevent pressure on the congressmen.

Gen Cruz ordered that the Brazilian Bar Association [OAB] building in Brasilia be surrounded, because he was told that a political meeting was being held there. He admitted that he has made a mistake in that operation and immediately began a judicial battle seeking the withdrawal of a plaque placed at the entrance of the OAB building.

In a second incident, the people of Brasilia could see him in action, with baton in hand, running after students who had gathered in front of Congress, and personally detaining two opposition deputies.

A few days later, Gen Cruz forced a reporter to ask him his pardon for having asked him something impertinent during a television program. The insults uttered by the general, recorded by different television stations, were jokingly commented on throughout Brazil.

Further Report

PY240323 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] President Figueiredo will sign on Sunday a decree reshuffling and promoting generals of the Armed Forces. Major General Newton Cruz will be dismissed from the Planalto Military Region Command and will assume a bureaucratic post as deputy director of the Army Personnel Department.

Gen Cruz will be replaced by Major General Mario Orlando Ribeiro Sampaio, director of Army logistics and chief of the Army Intelligence Center.

General Otavio Medeiros, chief of the National Service for Intelligence [SNI], who will be promoted to Army general, will remain in his post. General Paulo Campos Paiva, who will also be promoted to the highest rank, will assume the post of chief of the Army Personnel General Department.

MINISTERS, MILITARY GREET PINOCHET ON BIRTHDAY

Pinochet Remarks

PY240335 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Expressing thanks for the greetings of his ministers on his birthday, President Augusto Pinochet has said that the political situation in our country is normally judged in the short term.

Minister Cuadra greeted the president in the name of all the ministers. In reply, President Pinochet expressed thanks for the greetings of his ministers. He then invited them to meditate on the past years, and said that it was destiny that made the president and that the political situation of the country is normally judged in the very short term.

The president continued by saying that to conduct the business of the country demands understanding, that we are just a link between the past and the future, and that the changes we make will only yield benefits gradually, almost imperceptibly to those who only live for the moment. That is why, he added, that even well-intentioned people are still not aware of the progress attained during the past 10 years.

[Begin Pinochet recording] The government that dedicates itself only to momentary problems runs the risk of sacrificing the possibility of going down in history. For that reason, we must not be diverted from our national objectives to construct the nation the best we can so that every Chilean in the future will be able to fully develop his potential. This is our objective, which makes us seek economic growth, forces us to continue with the [words indistinct], leads us to endorse equal opportunity and to protect individual liberty and the right to property, and commits us to establishing a democratic system that will safeguard all individuals from totalitarian oppression. [end recording]

The president ended by thanking all the ministers for coming to greet him on his birthday.

Army Expresses 'Unwavering Loyalty'

PY251955 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 25 Nov (AFP) -- The Chilean Army today expressed its unwavering loyalty to President Augusto Pinochet during a ceremony to commemorate the president's 69th birthday.

Pinochet was today greeted at his residence by an official delegation of the Army High Command headed by General Osvaldo Hernandez, acting deputy Army commander in chief. Hernandez said: We acknowledge all the work you are carrying out and we reitarate, once again, our unwavering loyalty and decisive support. Furthermore, we earnestly hope that the Supreme Governor continues to give you the necessary strength and energy to attain your objective, which is to make Chile a great nation.

On Friday, 23 November, Pinochet received advance greetings from the Navy and Air Force commanders in chief and from the Carabineros.

Pinochet has commemorated his 12th anniversary as Chilean president amidst a growing opposition by both rightist and leftist groups. Pinochet's mandate ends in 5 years.

INTERIOR MINISTER REPLIES TO PASTORAL LETTER

PY222054 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0520 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 21 Nov (EFE) -- Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa said today that he was so surprised and concerned about a pastoral letter by Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno that he decided to answer it personally.

In the pastoral letter read to the faithful on Sunday, 18 November, Archbishop Fresno said that he will be prudent but not cowardly and that the Chilean bishops have been harshly criticized and questioned by the government authorities. The prelate also said that he was afraid the state of siege is a serious obstacle to understanding among Chileans and to peace in the country. In the same letter, the archbishop called for a day of fasting and prayer on Friday, 23 November.

Minister Jarpa today said that church-government relations may incur passing disagreements, but that they have not deteriorated nor will they deteriorate. He added that the passing disagreements in the end do not have the importance that persons interested in driving the church and the government apart attach to them. The minister also said that this government has made a great effort to uphold the bases of Christian faith. He justified the closure of six publications, the prior censorship of the weekly HOY, and the restrictions imposed on other press organs, stressing that these transitory measures will preserve the people's peace so that they can carry on their normal activities without being disturbed by alarming news.

WORKERS, PROFESSIONALS WANT RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

PY240132 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean organizations of the transport and commercial sectors, associations of professionals, and the Democratic Workers Federation today announced in Santiago a national crusade to urgently obtain the reestablishment of democracy. In their first joint communique, these organizations said: We declare ourselves on a state of alert and social mobilization until we achieve these objectives, which are in keeping with the exclusive interests of our organizations and a strong sense of unity.

Speaking at a press conference, leaders of these organizations rejected the state of siege imposed on 6 November by the government of General Augusto Pinochet and endorsed the day of fasting observed today in all Catholic Churches of the capital at the request of Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno. Although this was not expressly stated, it has been learned that these leaders seek to create a multiorganizational command similar to that which was created 12 years ago to oppose the leftist government of Salvador Allende, who was overthrown by the military in September 1973.

The communique says: Today we are starting a national crusade to demand that those in responsible positions seek urgent agreements to find a solution leading to the recovery of the country. The communique adds: We, the signatories of this document, reiterate once and for all our demand that steps be taken for an urgent return to democracy.

The document was signed by leaders of the Higher Council for Inland Transportation, which is made up of owners of trucks, buses, and taxi cabs; of the Federation of Professional Associations, which represents doctors, engineers, lawyers, and other professionals; of the Confederation of Retailers, which is made up of small businessmen; and of the Democratic Workers Federation, which is made up of longshoremen, government employees, and other moderate unions.

These four organizations claim to represent more than 300,000 members and their actions run parallel to those of the National Workers Command (CNT) led by Rodolfo Seguel. The CNT, which claims that its membership accounts for most of the organized workers in the country, is preparing to participate in a new national protest drive on 27-28 November.

REPORTAGE ON ARRESTS, EVENTS UNDER STATE OF SIEGE

PY231316 Paris AFP in Spanish 2214 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 22 Nov (AFP) -- The Chilean Human Rights Commission reported in Santiago today that more than 1,120 people remain under arrest in Chile after 17 days under the state of siege imposed by the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

The Democratic Alliance, an opposition coalition, and the leftist People's Democratic Movement (MDP), have reported the detention of Socialist leader Akim Soto, who was arrested in his house today, and MDP adviser Dr Fanny Pollarolo, whose car was intercepted by government agents in Santiago on 21 November. The government has reported the detention of some leftist militants, although no names were supplied. Journalists Maria Eugenia Lorenzini and Constanza Penna have also been arrested on charges of promoting disorder in public places. Press sources have reported that the two journalists were arrested while covering a brief demonstration against torture staged by the MDP in front of the San Francisco Church in downtown Santiago.

The Human Rights Commission pointed out that 467 of the detainees have thus far been banished to remote towns, mainly to Pisagua, a hamlet on the coast, some 2,000 km north of Santiago, near the Peruvian border. The commission also remarked that its report on the total number of detainees does not include the thousands of inhabitants of the Victoria de Cardinal Silva Henriquez neighborhoods, who were detained for some hours while their houses were being raided. Commission sources have told AFP that these are approximate figures because of the lack of information under the censorship imposed on the mass media.

In view of such arbitrariness, the only thing we can do to restore democracy is to protest, said Ricardo Lagos, president of the Democratic Alliance, a coalition made up of rightist republicans and liberals, Christian Democratic Party members, Radicals, Social Democratic Party members, and a faction of the Socialist Party. A 2-day protest action is scheduled for 27 and 28 November under the sponsorship of the Alliance and other labor and political opposition sectors. The MDP, made up of the outlawed Communist Party, a socialist faction, and the underground Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), has also called upon its followers to join this action of struggle and untiy.

MDP Member, Eight Others Banished

PY232218 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 23 Nov (AFP) -- The government today banished leftist leader Fanny Pollarolo to the remote town of Maullin, 1,100 km south of Santiago. An Interior Ministry communique added that eight other government opponents were also banished to various regions of the country by virtue of the state of siege imposed on 6 November.

Dr Fanny Pollarolo is a member of the executive board of the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), which is made up of the proscribed Communist Party, the clandestine Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and a socialist faction.

Academic Activities Disrupted

PY231405 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Concepcion, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Today the Concepcion University authorities suddenly decided to end the 1984 academic year due to the serious incidents that have taken place during the past few days and which have led to the expulsion of some 50 students. In a communique, the academic council of the university, which has some 10,000 students, states that the end of the academic year entails the completion of educational activities, classes, laboratories for various disciplines, competitions, and semesters correspondent to 1984. Recently, Rector Guillermo Clericus requested police intervention in the university to dislodge opposition students that demanded the democratization of the university staff. It was recalled in this city, 520 km south of Santiago, that in 1966 Concepcion University was the cradle of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) that promotes all-out struggle against General Pinochet's government.

In the meantime, in Santiago the Pontifical Catholic University today decided to suspend classes on Friday for its 12,000 students in order to prevent the holding of [words indistinct] university students leaders and prevent possible riots. In an official declaration the rectorate recalled the Santiago intendency's express prohibition to hold any type of elections due to the state siege implemented in Chile on 6 November.

Rights Seminar Banned

PY231707 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Punta Arenas, 23 Nov (AFP) -- The local bishopric today reported that the Punta Arenas authorities have banned a Catholic seminar on human rights violations attributed to the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet. The order was given by Intendant (Governor) General Alejandro Medina, who applied the regulations of the state of siege which has been in force throughout the country since early November. The discussions and testimonies of the seminar were to refer to exile, torture of prisoners, the fate of missing dissidents after their capture, and the experiences of the political prisoners on the ice-laden Island, where a prison was established during the first years of the regime.

Fasting, Prayer Day Observed

PY232130 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] In an atmosphere of solidarity among the people, the day of fasting and prayer called for today by Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno is being massively observed, despite the lack of publicity because of the ban imposed by the Chilean Governmemt. The call, made at churches 18 November, found an echo among the population and all kinds of organizations regardless of their religion. They responded to the call, massively attending to pray and meditate in addition to fasting.

About 2200 last night, Chilean female journalist Constance Penna was set free. She was arrested on 21 November while covering a street demonstration by the Sebastina Acevedo Movement Against Torture, then taken to the San Cristobal police district where the Carabineros treated her rudely, and used foul language. The immediate solidarity expressed by the Argentine press toward their Chilean colleague Constance Penna, who is a correspondent for Argentina's Radio Nacional in Santiago, contributed to her release. She was thought to be an Argentine journalist for a while.

Dynamite Attack Thwarted

PY231834 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadras has confirmed that a dynamite attack was thwarted 2 blocks from the Defense Ministry's premises in Santiago. Cuadras indicated that although he had not yet been informed in detail, he knew that the incident occurred this morning at the intersection of (Ministro) Valle Street and Bulnes Avenue. The minister also elaborated on the death of a non commissioned navy officer during a terrorist attack. [recorded passage indistinct]

Asked about the thwarted attack in Santiago, Cuadras reported that the incident occurred this morning and that a [words indistinct] containing explosives and shrapnel had been left inside an abandoned car. [recorded passage indistinct] The minister secretary general of government indicated that in the next few hours he might provide more information on these two recent violent actions.

Curfew Reduced

PY231954 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The curfew will be reduced during weekends. As of tonight, the curfew will be enforced from 0100 to 0500. However, during the remainder of the week, the curfew will be enforced as of 0000. The metropolitan area emergency zone office decided last week to shorten the curfew by 1 hour during weekends and on the eve of holidays. We reassert that the curfew tonight will be enforced from 0100 to 0500.

Student Riots in Three Cities

PY240202 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The National Social Communications Agency has released an official communique describing the events that took place in the last few hours. Student riots in Santiago, Concepcion, and La Serena have been controlled by security forces. Last night, 246 persons were detained for violating the curfew, but they were released after being summoned to local police courts. As of now, 23 persons remain under arrest and at the disposal of the Interior Ministry. They are being held at Carabineros National Intelligence Center prisons.

Massive Arrests in Valparaiso

PY240148 Paris AFP in Spanish 0103 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Valparaiso, 23 Nov (AFP) -- It has been officially reported that the police and security organizations today arrested 191 persons after a massive operation in various sectors of Valparaiso to locate criminals and the people responsible for the recent subversive actions. The governor of Valparaiso, a city located 140 km northwest of Santiago, said that the police action lasted over 12 hours and aimed at providing greater security for the population. The large police operation was carried out within the framework of the state of siege imposed 18 days ago.

The Valparaiso intendant reported that in the last few hours several attacks with explosive devices were carried out, affecting power poles, bank branches, a university office, and a bus that was partially burned.

THREE MORE AWAITING EXTRADITION TO U.S.

PA241426 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Nov 84 pp 1 A, 7 A

[By Ramiro Castellanos]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, President Belisario Betancur authorized the extradition of three more Colombians to the United States. This measure was adopted 48 hours after the government allowed the extradition of football director Hernan Botero Moreno and Manuel Antonio Garces Gonzalez.

The Supreme Court has already approved the extradition of the brothers Alberto and Ricardo Pabon Jatter, and Marco Fidel Cadavid Calle.

The resolutions whereby the extradition treaty signed with the United States is fulfilled, was signed by the president and Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez.

The three defendants, Alberto and Ricardo Pabon Jatter and Marco Fidel Cadavid Calle, are being held at the La Picoto Central Penitentiary of Colombia in Bogota.

PRESIDENT, MINISTERS RECEIVE DEATH THREATS

Two Ministers Threatened

PA231716 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota -- Two ministers who have received death threats have said that they will not resign their posts. Mines and Energy Minister Alvaro Leyva Duran and Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez disclosed that they have received numerous phone calls warning them about plans to kill them. However, the two ministers stressed that they will not leave their posts.

Minister Leyva Duran affirmed that the threat calls are coming from what he called the Cocinol Mafia, while Minister Parejo Gonzalez believes that the threats against him are due to the government's decision to approve the extradition of five Colombians.

Betancur, U.S. Envoy Threatened

PA231938 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1605 GMT 23 Nov 84

[By Jesus Fonseca Escartin]

[Text] Bogota, 23 Nov (EFE) -- In the past few hours Colombian President Belisario Betancur and his Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez have received telephone threats from unidentified persons who claim to be 'preparing their deaths." Government sources confirmed the anonymous threats and the justice minister acknowledged that he had been threatened "insistently in the past few days."

The threats have occurred since the government authorized the extradition of sports official Hernan Botero Moreno, Antonio Garces Gonzalez, brothers Ricardo and Alberto Pabon Jatter, and Marco Fidel Cadavid Calle, all currently being detained at "La Picota prison of Bogota and sought by the United States for drug trafficking.

Parejo Gonzalez replaced Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, 42, who was killed the night of 30 April in an attack organized by the leaders of the Colombian mafia, according to the U.S. narcotics department. Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, the incumbent justice minister, said that "in any event I will persist in the struggle undertaken by the government of President Betancur against drug trafficking in the fullfillment of my duty."

At the same time, U.S. Ambassador to Colombia Lewis Tambs confirmed that he had received anonymous death threats, saying that five U.S. diplomats would be kidnapped and assassinated for each Colombian that is extradited. The U.S. Embassy in Bogota evacuated the nonessential personnel and the families of most of the members of the diplomatic mission accredited to Colombia.

Meanwhile, expectation prevails regarding the arrest of five Colombians in Madrid for large-scale drug trafficking.

The U.S. firms that operate in Colombia in the exploitation of oil and other multinationals, banks, have also energetically adopted security measures.

At this time more than 6,000 Colombians are detained in U.S. prisons, mostly accused of drug trafficking. The U.S. Justice Department has an interest in more than 300 persons, has submitted 85 petitions and processed 22 through the Supreme Court, of which six were authorized by President Belisario Betancur.

REPORT ON MAKEUP OF DRUG-CONTROL COMMISSION

PA211810 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] The Colombian Government issued today Decree No 2601 of October 1984 whereby the composition of the Colombian party to the joint commissions of the Administrative Agreements for the Prevention, Control, and Repression of the Use and Traffic of Drugs that were signed with Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Honduras, and the Dominican Republic specified in Decree No 3369 of 6 December 1983 has been modified to make the Colombian commission more efficient.

The new makeup of the commission is as follows: The minister or deputy minister of justice, who will head it; the attorney general or deputy attorney general of the Republic; a representative of the Foreign Ministry, who will be the commission's coordinator; the general director of the National Police; the commander of the narcotics department of the National Police; the deputy minister of health or the head of the mental health department of the Ministry of Health; the deputy minister of education or the general director of the Education Ministry's department of teachers' training and continuing education, curriculi, and teaching aids; the chief of the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, or the chief of the DAS' judicial police division; and the general director of customs or his representative.

The decree states that when the joint commissions of the Administrative Agreements for the Prevention, Control, and Repression of the Use and Traffic of Drugs meet in countries other than Colombia, the Colombian ambassador in the host country, the military or police attache, and the embassy official in charge of drug control will also be part of the Colombian delegation.

OIL PRODUCTION BOOSTED DESPITE LOWER OPEC QUOTA

PA241808 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1527 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Quito, 24 Nov (EFE) -- Ecuador will increase its oil production some 18,000 barrels daily in the next 15 days, Natural Resources and Energy Minister Javier Espinosa has announced. According to the minister, cited by the newspaper EL COMERCIO today, the increase will be achieved through the incorporation of two new oilfields and the secondary exploitation of another.

Ecuador currently produces some 260,000 barrels and exports approximately 130,000, despite the fact that the recent OPEC conference reduced its quota to 200,000 barrels.

MINISTER REPORTS ON CARTAGENA COMMISSION MEETING

PA211302 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Economist Xavier Neira Menendez, minister of industry, commerce, and integration, has said that Ecuador's stand on the Andean Pact points not to a withdrawal from that organization, but to achieving a total restructuring of the subregional Andean integration process. Upon returning to the country after attending the meeting of the Cartagena agreement commission, the official spokesman maintained Ecuador's position not to limit the level and scope of discussions on a draft bill prepared by that group's junta concerning aspects of the integration problem.

Minister Neira said that Ecuador and Peru stressed the need for the Andean Group to establish a high-level political commission to study proposals on amendments to the Cartagena agreement. The minister said the proposal to establish an Andean peso was enthusiastically received during the meeting in Lima because there is willingness to develop a flow of condensed trade [comercio condensado].

PRESIDENT ON POSSIBILITY OF HOLDING PLEBISCITE

PA231828 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero has said in Guayaquil that he cannot rule out a plebiscite as a means to resolve the political dispute with the Congress, because in politics nothing can be ruled out. However, he explained that he personally would not like to reach that decision, not because of the risk of winning or losing, but because it would disturb the peace that the country needs for production. However, he added, if at some moment the branches of government cannot reach an agreement, the logical thing would be to turn to the constituency, the Ecuadoran people, so that they can settle the matter. He indicated that the people and society need order and peace for production, but that to live in such an environment, one must act within the Constitution and the law. That is our objective, he said.

Febres Cordero also said that there are optimistic reports about a good agricultural harvest in 1985.

SHINING PATH SPOKESMEN RULE OUT TRUCE DIALOGUE

AFP Interviews Representatives

PY231700 Paris AFP in Spanish 1942 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Paris, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Interviewed by AFP reporters in Paris, two representatives of the Shining Path, a Peruvian political-military organization, have ruled out any eventual negotiations with the current government or any truce in case of a victory by the left in the 1985 elections.

The two men, about 50 and 30 years old, respectively, have asked that their names be kept in absolute secrecy. They outlined the position of the Shining Path, whose real name is The Peruvian Communist Party (PCdP), and denied the slanders published by the media of the bourgeoisie. They also refused to give their ranks within the organization. From Paris, where they have lived for 1 and 1/2 years, the two men have guided -- clandestinely -- the international committee of solidarity with the Peruvian people's struggle. The committee is run by the PCdP.

The war that is being waged in Peru will not be settled peacefully. Discussions will be possible only after we win it, they said. They pointed out without hesitation that the organization will win the war in the year 2000, when the people's republic of the new democracy will be established on Peruvian territory. They explained that the PCdP, the revolutionary Bolshevik party, is inspired by Marxist-Leninist-Maoist principles and it follows that the Shining Path lead in the destruction of the current semi-feudal and semi-colonial society which, they said, has changed only superficially in the last 50 years.

Their doctrine has also been enriched by the universally valid theoretical contributions of President Gonzalo and of their leader Abimael Guzman, who is already considered as the president of the people's republic of the new democracy.

The guerrillas, who are not terrorists, because this word was invented by Yankee imperialism in an attempt to oppose the armed revolution, have adopted the Maoist strategy of a people's war, which foresees the isolation of cities and armed actions in the cities in order to burn the bloody legs of imperialism and of reactionary sectors. Asked about the number of troops in the people's army, the two representatives only mentioned the official figure: 15,000 men organized in battalions.

He who favors the people, they said, is necessarily in favor of the armed struggle. They added that the official leftist sector has cooperated with the genocide of the people and that if this sector wins the elections, the war will continue. One of their pamphlets states that it is necessary to see the difference between the large masses that emerge from the poorer sectors and the dirty and rotten floating scum that is carried by the waves and that serves as a weak support for the bureaucracy of local bosses and chiefs.

An enemy of U.S. imperialism, which has sunken its claws in Peru and has extended its tentacles to the heart of the peasant sector, the PCdP just as strongly condemns Soviet imperialism -- whose advisers participate in the genocide in Peru -- revisionist Deng (Deng Xiaoping), and the Albanian leaders, who are also in the list of renegades, they said. They proudly pointed out that the Peruvian revolution does not have the support of any great power.

They reported that the PCdP is present in 15 of the 23 Peruvian departments, that it has staged 7,500 armed actions since early 1983 in a scientifically waged war, and that it has established its power in several areas. Since it is not possible to build a new power without destroying the old one, wherever the guerrillas have arrived it has eliminated the local chiefs, who are the basis of the power that the reactionary state has over peasants.

The two men said that it is worth sacrificing 5,000 or 10,000 lives to build a better regime. However, they denied the charges of massacring children and women that have been leveled against the Shining Path. Several dozen people may have been collectively executed in some areas, but they were chiefs or regime collaborators, they said.

In the areas over which it has control, they explained, the PCdP has begun to establish the peasant-worker power that is exercised through people's committees, which are a new type of government in which the masses decide on every issue. In these areas, the party has suspended the use of money, replacing it by a barter system based on a scale that reflects the time devoted to work. The party has also distributed land and established a new system of education, they added. The two representatives pointed out that the Peruvian people's war, which has the support of 18 revolutionary movements throughout the world, will spark actions in other countries.

Percovich on Statements

PY241355 Lima Televisora Lima in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Luis Percovich Roca gave his opinion today that the alleged Shining Path members who have made statements in Paris are probably not leaders, but simply propagandists. The two individuals identified themselves to AFP as representatives of the Shining Path and said that there will be no dialogue with the government. This was said in an article published worldwide by the news agency.

[Begin Percovich recording] Regarding the activities of the Shining Path, we have seen the article reporting the statements made in Paris by two alleged Shining Path leaders. We believe, however, that they are only two of the many people abroad who propagandize for the Shining Path and give their support to that subversive and criminal movement in our country, which is, more properly speaking, a terrorist movement. We believe that it is simply part of the international propaganda campaign which has no direct connection with Shining Path. At least, we do not believe that they are leaders who have made the statements, only sympathizers or, perhaps, Shining Path members below the leadership level. [end recording]

BELAUNDE ON SHINING PATH, LAW OF SEA ACCORD

PY242225 Paris AFP in Spanish 1814 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today criticized those who from Paris boulevards advocate a dialogue with Shining Path terrorists while at the same time justifying the killing of Peruvians in the Andean highlands. This was the president's comment concerning the remarks which two alleged Shining Path leaders have made in Paris. The chief executive, who traveled to Cajamarca, north of Lima, said that foreign propagandists are urging dialogue but not from the Andean highlands or the depth of the river valleys but from the pleasant Parisian surroundings of theater and cafes. After asking whether that is where they want a dialogue to take place, Belaunde said that the whole thing was black humor. It is impossible that while humble peasants die in the Andes, those people in Paris want to hold a dialogue, he added.

Speaking about the deadline to sign the Law of the Sea accord which has been set for 9 December this year, Belaunde explained that the issue is undergoing an in-depth study to arrive at a national consensus. "If this is not attained, then the Foreign Ministry will analyze it and as a last resort. I will make the decision in keeping with the powers vested in me by the Constitution," he said. The chief executive ruled out any changes in the cabinet headed by Prime and Foreign Minister Luis Percovich Roca, changes which have been requested by certain opposition sectors, and extended his personal support to all cabinet members.

ELECTORAL COURT EXPANDS LIST OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS

PY232253 Paris AFP in Spanish 1328 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Several hundred Uruguayans who were not eligible to vote in the 25 November general elections have regained their right to vote due to a resolution of the electoral court that will be overseeing the elections. The measure benefits those citizens whose right to vote had been canceled for having failed to vote in the 1966 and 1971 presidential elections. The measure has also favored persons who where listed as deceased due to administrative mistakes.

Voting is a civic obligation in Uruguay, and failure to vote may be punished with cash fines or other sanctions.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ELECTIONS INITIAL RESULTS

'Massive' Turnout

PY251945 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1229 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Monevideo, 25 Nov (EFE) -- The first democratic elections in Uruguay since 1971 began at 1100 GMT today under sunny skies and warm weather. The opening of the voting stations was greeted by sirens, bells, and the horns of thousands of cars while the voters stood in lines since early morning at the entrance of the voting stations waiting to vote. Reports from around the country indicate that except for minor difficulties the voting is being carried out without obstacles and with a massive turnout. The people registered to vote number almost 2,600,000 and it is expected that 90 percent of them will vote. The voting will close at 2130 GMT and the counting will begin 1 hour later.

Interior Ministry on Turnout

PY251900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Nov (AFP) -- A communique issued by the Interior Ministry states that more than half of the 2.2 million Uruguayan citizens eligible to take part in the general elections taking place today had already exercised their civil right by 1400. According to the Interior Ministry the elections are developing normally and in some departments of the interior the number of votes cast so far surpasses 60 percent. In the capital, Montevideo, where 47 percent of the citizens eligible to vote live, a total of 51.5 percent of them had cast their vote by the aforementioned time.

The closing of the polling stations is scheduled for 1930; however, this deadline could be extended if it is observed that there are still a great number of persons waiting to cast their votes.

Polls Close

PY252250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2241 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Nov (AFP) -- The polling stations at which approximately 2 million Uruguayans cost their ballots in the first presidential elections in 13 years closed at 1930, 11 hours and 30 minutes after they opened. In the over 7,000 polling stations the delegates of the Electoral Court have immediately begun to count the votes that will finally give Uruguay a constitutional president, vice president, Congress, mayors in 19 departments, and members of the Electoral Boards.

Sanguinetti Claims Victory

NC260656 Paris AFP in Spanish 0646 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Julio Maria Sanguinetti, the presidential candidate from the right-of-center Colorado Party, claimed victory today in yesterday's elections. The claim came just as the leader of the leftist Broad Front coalition, General Liber Seregni, conceded Mr Sanguinetti's victory, and said he had congratulated the Colorado leader. The Broad Front was running third in results released by the Interior Ministry, behind the Colorados and the center-left Blanco Party.

Mr Sanguinetti, who appeared all but certain to win, according to a tabulation of results at 0600 GMT, is a 48-year-old former lawyer and journalist. If the results of this first general election in 13 years and after 11 years of military rule are confirmed, he will be sworn in on March 1. Shortly after his claim, Mr Sanguinetti received a concession and an embrace in person from the defeated Blanco Party candidate, Alberto Zumaran, also a 48-year-old lawyer. As Mr Sanguinetti was speaking to reporters, Mr Zumaran embraced him, and then said: "The norm of democracy is...that the people decide." He added: "I am honored to accept the decision and the popular verdict," and pledged to contribute to the effort to make a smooth return to democracy.

To Seek 'National Unity'

PY261125 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0822 GMT 26 Nov 84

[By TELAM special correspondent]

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Nov (TELAM) -- Julio Maria Sanguinetti, Colorado Party presidential candidate, proclaimed himself winner of the first national elections held in Uruguay after more than 11 years of military rule when addressing party members at the Colorado convention hall and after Blanco Party candidate Alberto Zumaran had congratulated him on his victory. Sanguinetti told the enthusiastic audience that "the vote count projections allow us to state that the Colorado Party has won the elections," that he is getting ready "to rule in this new stage dedicated to national (?reconstruction)." The virtual president-elect announced that upon his inauguration on 1 March 1985, he will undertake a government of national unity with all political sectors.

Addressing all Uruguayans, Sanguinetti thanked them for having "strengthened the party in a clean and exemplary election." He stressed his acknowledgment of "the new generation" of Colorado Party members. Sanguinetti said that "struggles, disruptions, and confrontations have marked this stage of history," but "despite everything we have managed to achieve democracy in peace, and we are doing it in the name of national unity."

Colorado Party Seen as Winner

PY261130 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0918 GMT 26 Nov 84

[By Eduardo Coccaro]

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Nov (EFE) -- The Uruguayan Colorado Party seems to have won a clear victory, with votes counted in 50 percent of the 7,872 electoral districts. Julio Maria Sanguinetti is virtually the new president.

According to the latest official figures, the Colorado Party has won 41.52 percent of the 810,946 votes which have been counted, while the National (Blanco) Party has obtained 35.38 percent.

The results show an increase in the vote for the Broad Front leftist coalition which has now obtained 20.51 percent of the vote. In 1971, the last free election in Uruguay, the left won 18 percent of the vote.

Julio Maria Sanguinetti, 48, said this morning, without making any show of being the victor, that he hoped that the percentage figures would remain unchanged until the end of the vote count.

While Sanguinetti was talking with his supporters at Colorado headquarters, he received an unexpected visit from Alberto Saenz de Zumaran, who replaced the detained leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate as the candidate of the Blanco Party majority sector. Saenz de Zumaran practically proclaimed his rival as president of the Republic.

The Colorado victory is verified throughout the country, and the party has won control over towns which have traditionally belonged to the Blanco Party. In Montevideo, where half the voters live, the Colorado Party achieved a clear advantage over the leftist road Front coalition which appeared in preliminary polls as the winner of the election in the capital.

The lead of the Colorado Party has been recognized by all its adversaries. General Liber Seregni, retired, president of the Broad Front, greeted Sanguinetti at an early hour. So did Juan Vicente Chiarino, presidential candidate of the Christian Socialist Civic Union, who visited him at his private residence. All Uruguayan candidates agreed in stressing that the elections were clean. Only a few incidents took place early this morning, when groups of adversaries clashed on the main 18 de Julio Avenue in Montevideo. It has been reported that a person received a minor bullet wound. The police quickly brought the disorders under control, and after rivals Sanguinetti and Saenz de Zumaran embraced each other with emotion at Colorado Party headquarters, the celebration for the return of democracy continued without any trouble.

Over 80 percent of the citizens went to the ballot boxes in one of the highest turnouts in Uruguayan voting history. On the other hand, the vote count has been one of the slowest known to the country.

Results Reported

PY261202 [Editorial Report] Montevido Radio el Espectador Network in Spanish at 1141 GMT on 26 November reports the following vote count in the Uruguayan presidential elections:

Colorado Party: Sanguinetti - Tarigo	406,863
Blanco (National) Party: Zumaran - Aguirre	383,311
Broad Front: Crottogini - D'Elia	311,845
Civic Union: Chiarino - Slinger	33,878
Patriotic Union: Bolentini - Perez de Lima	245
Socialist Convergence: Ceriotti - Presa	173
Worker Party: Vital - Santamaria	421
Colorado Party (minority faction): Pacheco - Piran	126,295
Blanco Party (minority faction): Ortiz - Ferber	50,253
Blanco party (minority faction): Paysse - Maeso	16,928

Colorados Win Montevideo Mayoralty

PY261516 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1505 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpt] As far as mayoralties are concerned, it has been reported that the Colorado Party has won in 12 cities and the Blanco Party in the 7 remaining cities. The Colorado Party won in Montevideo, Artigas, Canelones, Colonia, Florida, Lavelleja, Maldonado, Rio Negro, Rivera, Rocha, Salto, and Soriano. The Blanco Party won in Cerro Largo, Durazno, Flores, Paysandu, San Jose, Tacuarembo, and Treinta y Tres.

FERREIRA REPORTEDLY TO BE FREED AFTER ELECTION

PY231501 Paris AFP in Spanish 1318 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, leader of the traditional Blanco Party of Uruguay, will be released on Monday, 26 November, after the conclusion of the 25 November general elections and upon having served a 5-month confinement at a military prison, informed sources revealed today. Ferreira Aldunate's file was delivered a few hours ago to the last magistrate of the court that was especially assembled to decide on his case. The court is made up of five civilian judges and two military judges. According to what was learned, the magistrate who is in possession of the file has already pratically completed the sentence and only needs to complete nominal details. However, Ferreira Aldunate's release is unlikely to take place before Monday because the court must first hold a plenary meeting, which is to be summoned 24 working hours in advance.

BLANCOS ACCUSE PACHECO SUPPORTERS OF ATTACK

PY231958 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A sector of the National Party has denounced an attack perpetrated by a group of candidate Jorge Pacheco Areco's supporters that removed banners and posters that had been placed in Cagancha Square. The incident took place at dawn today and apparently the perpetrators even threatened with death those wno tried to prevent them from carrying out their plan. The sources added that the attack was perpetrated by more than 100 members of the sector headed by Jorge Pacheco Areco. As soon as they arrived at the square, the attackers, carrying large caliber arms, proceeded to dislodge the supporters of other political groups and pull down all banners that did not belong to the faction they support.

El Espectador, Radio Sport, and the Cadena de Oro consulted Jorge Pacheco Areco on this incident. He said that he had no information at all about it. He added that he hoped that the rally which will be held by his faction tonight in front of the monument to freedom will proceed normally.

Argentine Journalists Beaten

PY232237 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1916 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Nov (TELAM-ANSA) -- A group of heavily armed civilians participated in a series of violent incidents today during predawn hours in Montevideo. The incidents ended with the beating of three Argentine journalists who are in Urugay to cover the presidental elections scheduled for 25 November.

According to what National (Blanco) Party and Broad Front followers have reported, local authorities have not yet issued any information on the incidents. The group destroyed political posters placed by the National Party and the Broad Front in the place which tonight is to be the site of a party rally hosted by the Colorado Party which is supporting the candidacy of Jorge Pacheco Areco.

According to the reports, journalists Eduardo Farre and Carlos Torregno, of the TIEMPO ARGENTINO newspaper; and Enrique Shores, of TIME Magazine, Buenos Aires Bureau, were beaten and forced to withdraw from the scene without being allowed to take any pictures of the incidents.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

PY232018 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1723 GMT 23 Nov 84

[By special correspondent Diego Perez Andrade]

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Nov (TELAM) -- The Military Government of Uruguay, headed by General Gregorio Alvarez, has authorized, through a decree signed on 31 October and revealed today, the destruction of outdated documents or identification papers which are of interest to the Foreign Ministry. The existence of the decree, which will certainly inply the loss of vital information for the government that will be elected and assume power on 1 March 1985, was published today by the Blanco Party weekly LA DEMOCRACIA. The Uruguayan Government did not give the reasons for the decree, but it is not difficult to speculate on the position of the military.

The newspaper adds that the decree issued by the de facto government establishes that the destruction of documents from the archives must be conducted with the advice of the nation's General Archives and of the National Commission for the Historical, Artistic, and Cultural Patrimony. The official text establishes that if no decision is made within a period of 30 days regarding the request for advice, the request will be considered approved. Notwithstanding the creation of the commission that will provide advisory support before the destruction of the historical records that date from 1976, no one has been named to the commission.

COUNCIL OF STATE APPROVES NEW MILITARY LAW

PY212059 Paris AFP in Spanish 1454 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Nov (AFP) -- The Council of State, the organization that replaced the Congress in Uruguay in 1973, in one of its last sessions before the election of a constitutional government has approved the draft of a military law that will regulate the internal activities of the Armed Forces.

In 50 minutes, a record according to observers, the Council approved 240 articles that include some regulations taken from a previous law that was approved in 1941 and from an Armed Forces law that was approved in 1974. Among other things, the law outlines how the top commanders (generals and lieutenant generals) are to be named; grants provisions for the early retirement of colonels in order to reduce the numbers of that rank; authorizes the Material and Arms Service to develop industrial projects; and authorizes the creation of military agricultural colonies. Regarding lieutenant generals, the top rank in the Army, they will be named by the executive branch from the three senior generals on active duty. During wartime promotions will be granted on extraordinary merit and time in grade for each rank will be halved.

ARDITO REQUESTS REPEAL OF LAW 46 AFTER PROTESTS

Chamber of Commerce Opposes Law

PA220023 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Nov 84 p 19

[Text] In view of the surprise announcement of the fiscal measures by the president on Tuesday, 13 November, which were speedily approved and became Law 46 of 15 November 1984, the Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture has released the following communique:

1. We condemn the fact that neither the executive branch nor the National Legislative Council sought the opinion of those sectors affected, as our Constitution clearly requires. We also repudiate the return to overnight faits accomplis [madrugonazos] to legislative tactics.

2. We reject the government's demand for a national sacrifice made through Law 46's general explanation of causes. We reject the attempt to justify these fiscal measures "to allow the government to keep investments and expenses at levels comparable to those of previous years," because this nefarious investment and spending policy is responsible for the huge public debt that is strangling us today.

3. The national government will not have the moral authority to demand sacrifices until those involved in embezzling Social Security funds and other monies are tried and sentenced, sinecures and double salaries are eliminated, poor administration is corrected, contraband is effectively controlled, ill-gotten property is recovered, military spending higher than that of the Health and Housing Ministries is reduced, general corruption is dealt with, and a general comptroller who is an example of honesty and uprightness is appointed.

4. The declaration of the "national emergency" made by the president further mars our country's international image by adversely affecting national and foreign investments that are so essential to the nation's indispensable development.

5. The fiscal measures announced will increase inflation in our economy and are a direct attack on private enterprise, particularly that of independent professionals, which generates jobs, development, and wealth. Conversely, these measures foster a state-oriented national economy.

6. The Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture hereby rejects the fiscal measures that have been imposed and urges all businessmen, workers, civic unions, and professional associations to suggest alternative measures that will benefit our homeland in the future. We also recommend that the government change its policy on these measures.

Cocina Letter to President

PA241605 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 84 p 1

[Letter sent to the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization, Cocina, to President Nicolas Ardito Barletta]

[Text] Mr President:

Law 46 of 15 November 1984, by which the national government has taken various fiscal measures, has been repudiated by all sectors of the Panamanian community because such measures are considered to be unconsulted, antipopular, and unconstitutional.

The Panamanian people cannot accept the results of the administrative outrages committed by military men and civilians against the Panamanian nation in the past 16 years.

Therefore, Mr President, we demand:

1. The immediate derogation of Law 46 of 1984;

2. An actual, not pretended reorganization of the public administration;

3. An actual, not pretended, recovery of property obtained through corruption;

4. The publication of the National Guard budget and an inventory of all National Guard properties. We also demand the immediate reduction of both and an audit of the Defense Forces' papers and books.

In this manner, Mr President, we will have the evidence that your government acts within the framework of a democratic process. Then, and only then, will all of us be committed to seek a feasible solution to the country's problems.

Mr President, we do not plan to worsen the pressure of measures taken by university students and the nation's teachers. But, if our demands have not been met within the next 48 working hours, we will support the pressure measures that will inevitably paralyze the country.

[Signed] Coordinating Board for National Civilianization, formed by the National Medical Association; Authentic Independent Teachers Movement; Association of Professors of the Republic; National Council of Private Enterprise, CONEP: Panamanian Association of General Medicine; Panamanian Commercial Pilots Union; Association of Doctors, Dentists, and Related Professionals of the Social Security Institute, Amoacss; Association of Private School Educators; Movement for the Unionization of Lawyers; Panamanian Odontological Association; Center of Law Students; United Panamanian Teachers Organization; National Independent Unity for Democratic Action, Unidad; National Civic Committee Against Fraud; National Federation of Residents and Interns, Fenameri; Saint Thomas Hospital Specialist Association; Association of Teachers of the Panamanian Special Rehabilitation Institute, IPHE; Psychologists Association, and Federation of Professional Associations of Panama, FEDAP.

Defense Forces' Budget Questioned

PA231832 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 84 p 1 A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Outstanding among the long list of half truths and gross falsehoods to which the ministers who participated in the panel broadcast on a radio and television network resorted in a vain effort to convince the country of the need to accept as inevitable the emergency fiscal measures, are their assertions about the Defense Forces expenses, apparently budgeted at $92 million. And we say apparently because reality is very different from what the unadorned budget figures indicate. Ever since the coup was staged, the National Guard has made uncontrolled use of the resources and allocations of almost all the ministries and decentralized institutions. The true level of the Public Forces' expenses is one of the best kept government secrets, but they certainly exceed by far the funds formally allocated to it in the budget, probably even tripling them.

Moreover, each year the unbudgeted expenses total millions of dollars, and although the country does not have even the slightest idea of how much is spent, who spends it, or for what, it does have more than sufficient evidence of who are the beneficiaries. This has happened because, after the coup, the drafting, approval, execution, and control of the budget ceased to be a public matter and became the private secret of those who seized both power and the public treasury, abusively using both for their own benefit.

Fedecamaras Opposes Law 46

PA2418[illegible] Panama City YA in Spanish 23 Nov 84 p 5

[Manifesto issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture of Panama; date not given]

[Text] THE FEDERATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE OF PANAMA (FEDECAMARAS), meeting in a special session, deeply concerned over the fiscal measures unexpectedly announced by the president of the Republic, which were materialized in Law No 46 of 15 November 1984, issues the following MANIFESTO to the population in general:

The fiscal measures announced by the president are a continuation of the antidemocratic practice of surprising the population with measures that are imposed without the necessary consultation with the affected sectors throughout the country, as established and demanded by our Constitution.

We repudiate the crafty practice of overnight faits accomplis as legislative tactics, which are used to approve laws that tax consumers of all levels, which in turn harms the Panamanians' already hard-hit economy.

Our federation is aware of the serious fiscal crisis affecting the country, but we cannot accept the disorganized manipulation of the national budget which, according to authorized publications from the Comptroller General's Office in 1982, resulted in real expenditures that exceeded the budgeted sums by 347.8 million balboas.

In view of all these considerations, Fedecamaras takes as its own the recommendations, ideas, and principles of the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization (Cocina) and supports it in all aspects, thus joining this group in its objective to obtain the abolition of Law 46.

The national government cannot demand of the people a national sacrifice if it does not impose the obligation to eliminate squandering, public administration irregularities, the reduction of military spending, the proven embezzlement of public funds, all of which are public knowledge, without demanding an accounting or punishing the guilty parties.

[Signed] CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND AGRICULTURE OF AGUADULCE-NATA; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND AGRICULTURE OF BOCAS DEL TORO; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND AGRICULTURE OF DARIEN; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND AGRICULTURE OF BUGABA; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND AGRICULTURE OF COLON; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE OF LA CHORRERA; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND AGRICULTURE OF CHITRE; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND AGRICULTURE OF PANAMA; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND AGRICULTURE OF PENONOME; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND AGRICULTURE OF SANTIAGO; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND AGRICULTURE OF SONA; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND AGRICULTURE OF LAS TABLAS.

Professors Extend Strike

PA231522 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The Association of Professors of the Republic decided today to extend for another 48 hours the strike they are staging to demand that the executive branch annul the decree law creating the tax on special services. The association supports the letter that Cocina has sent of the public administration be undertaken and that all ill-gotten property be recovered.

APEDE Rejects Economic Measures

PA242258 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 24 Nov 84 p C 10

[Open Letter to the president of the Republic from the Panamanian Association of Business Executives, APEDE, issued in Panama City on 23 November]

[Text] Your Excellency: In view of the growing rejection of the fiscal adjustment measures announced by the government, APEDE wishes to express its concern to the executive branch for the arbitrary way they were approved and for the negative effects they will have on the nation's economy. The population has for some months insisted that the only way for the Panamanian people to pay the high cost bequeathed to us by administrative corruption and disorder is through the recovery of the people's confidence in the public sector through profound measures by the executive branch designed to clean up and reorganize that sector. To disregard at this time this evident popular belief is to ignore an important factor for unifying the national community.

The shared sacrifice now being asked of the people has not been accompanied by specific and profound measures to put a stop to administrative corruption, to bring to justice those guilty of it, or to recover the greatest possible amount of the funds stolen from the national treasury. For many years public finances have been handled as a state secret, and the sectors affected have never been consulted or involved in the responsibility for such handling. Besides the aforementioned lack of credibility, there is a question as to whether the government could not make further cuts in the budgets of some public entities which do not appear to be sharing equally in the sacrifice asked of the people. Besides, and as is the case most of the time with arbitrary measures, there is evidence of negative consequences from Law 46 of 1984, contained in the fiscal adjustments imposed by the Executive Branch, which will lead the Panamanian economy to a crisis we are sure was never imagined, even by its creators.

The recessionary effects of the announced fiscal adjustments will seriously harm an economy with a practically nonexistent growth rate for the past 2 years. The paralyzing effects of new taxes on the construction, insurance, travel, real estate, tourism, banking, publicity, and small industry sectors, in fact, on the majority of the nation's economic sectors, can neither be ignored nor sloughed off in view of the cold demands of international credit organizations, who are also resonsible for the present crisis. A direct attack on the services sector with this type of tax, a measure that was avoided by past governments, is an attempt on our economic integrity itself, where services have shown a dynamism which today is in danger of disappearing.

Anyone insisting that this package of fiscal measures does not violently hit the pockets of the popular sectors is ignoring an obvious fact.

APEDE hereby asks the president to abolish Law 46, and it will continue participating permanently in the decisions and positions of the National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP], which has requested the abolishment of this arbitrary law.

CONEP went even further, respectfully requesting that the president outline viable alternatives that would have an immediate positive effect and that, even if they were to require additional sacrifices by private enterprise, would replace these fiscal measures, specifically the Special Services Tax (ISE), whose "domino" effect and assessed economic repercussions are defined by the CONEP as dangerously recessionary.

Instead of a greater tax on wealth, we need measures that will promote the creation of such wealth and economic development. In view of the lack of creativity shown by certain high-level officials of previous governments in providing the president with innovative solutions to the problems arising from the serious state of public finances, we dare to suggest that he bring in competent new personalities without links to the past to help him draft a policy that meets the country's real needs. There is still time to amend these unexpectedly imposed fiscal adjustments, because it is never too late to correct an error. A ruler has obligations to his people, and at this time of national crisis, it is necessary to govern for and not against the people.

Yours truly, Mr President, with our greatest consideration and respect,

Roberto C. Henriquez, president, APEDE

48-Hour Strike Scheduled

PA250435 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Cocina said today that talks with Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta were not successful and reiterated that a 48-hour general strike will begin at 0700 on Monday. Cocina met today at the Science and Arts Athenaeum. The organization stated that the dialogue with the Panamanian president, which lasted until 0300, did not produce any agreements and, therefore, the decision to halt all activities as of Monday will be maintained.

On Tuesday, teachers will hold a demonstration to protest the fiscal measures adopted by the Panamanian Government.

CONEP this afternoon reiterated its call to a national general strike on Monday, 26 November, and Tuesday, 27 November. A communique issued by CONEP this afternoon and signed by Jose Cardona Mas underscores that since the government had not replied to the demands stated in the letter sent by Cocina, CONEP confirms that it will join the national strike and invites everyone to participate in Tuesday's protest march to the Legislative Palace. The protest demonstration will begin at the Republic of Venezuela School.

The Chamber of Commerce of Panama, headed by J.J. Vallarino III, has also confirmed to all its members that it will support the strike called by Cocina as of 0700 on Monday and has also invited all its members to participate in Tuesday's protest demonstration.

Communiques Call For Strike

PA252230 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Nov 84 pp A 1, F 18

[Text] Various business and industry associations belonging to Cocina have agreed to join the general strike that Cocina has organized for 26 and 27 November and are urging their members to participate in the national march against Law 46 that will begin at the Republic of Venezuela School at 1500 on Tuesday.

Below are the texts of the communiques, manifestos, and resolutions issued by CONEP, The Panama Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, Cocina, and APEDE.

Meanwhile, in a communique issued by the National Council of Organized Workers, Conato, workers express their concern about the proposed reforms to the Labor Code and the economic and tax measures that have been adopted.

Communique

The National Council of Private Enterprise, as member of Cocina and in view of the fact that the National Government has failed to heed the list of demands issued by Cocina on 21 November, hereby confirms to all its members and the business community in general that it will participate in the strike and urges everyone to take part in the march to repudiate Law 46 that will leave Republic of Venezuela School at 1500 on Tuesday.

[Signed] Jose Cardona Mas, CONEP Panama City, 24 November 1984

Communique

The Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture informs its members that as part of the national repudiation of Law 46 of 15 November 1984, Cocina and CONEP have called a 48-hour general strike to begin at 0700 on Monday 26 November.

The Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture hereby reports that as a member of CONEP it will join the strike and urges its members and the business community in general to offer their full support to the general strike by closing their doors to business on 26 and 27 November. It also urges them and their employees to participate in the great national march to repudiate Law 46 that will begin on Tuesday, 27 November, at 1500 at the Republic of Venezuela School. At the same time we ask that you remain alert to official statements by Cocina and CONEP.

[Signed] J.J. Vallarino III, Panama City, 23 November 1984

Manifesto to the Nation

On 22 November 1984 Cocina sent an open letter to the president of the Republic asking him to order the immediate repeal of Law 46 of 1984, begin an authentic house-cleaning of government institutions and recovery of all mishandled funds, and drastically reduce the budget and capital of the Panama Defense Forces.

Since the president's counteroffer to our demands does not offer realistic solutions to the deep economic, social, and moral crisis that the country is experiencing and taking a serious step of utmost civic responsibility, we hereby inform the citizenry that as of Monday, 26 November, at 0700 we will begin a 48-hour general strike. Also, we invite everyone to the great march for civilian rule that will begin at 1500 on Tuesday, 27 November, at the Republic of Venezuela School.

We advise the community that our movement will not rest when we obtain the repeal of Law 46 but only when effective mechanisms are taken to ensure the people that the causes that brought about this national crisis will be completely eliminated. We also state that these mechanisms cannot be unilaterally implemented by the National government. That is why we demand as "sine qua non" that the comptroller general of the Republic and the attorney general be appointed from a three-name list that Cocina will propose.

Panamanians: Do not let yourselves be deceived.

[Signed] Cocina, Panama City, 24 November 1984

Communique

APEDE, following the guidelines established by CONEP and all private enterprise associations, hereby informs its members that it will stage a general strike on Monday, 26, and Tuesday, 27 November, to protest Law 46 of 1984 by which the national government recently established a series of new tax measures.

APEDE urges its members to participate in the demonstration to protest Law 46 that will begin at 1500 on Tuesday, 27 November, at the Republic of Venezuela School. We urge APEDE members to be alert to the upcoming communiques issued by CONEP and Cocina.

Ardito's Message to Nation

PA260340 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0255 GMT 26 Nov 84

["Message to the nation" by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta from the Presidential Palace in Panama City -- live]

[Text] Good evening, fellow countrymen. Recently, we announced to the nation a state of economic emergency in order to adopt fiscal measures that would eliminate the deficit of 132 million balboas that the 1985 budget was going to bear, making it impossible to refinance in an orderly fashion the foreign debt of the next 2 years that falls due in January. The measures that were adopted to cut spending over the next 2 years and increase fiscal revenue from new taxes have permitted the refinancing of the foreign debt in an orderly fashion, thus preventing worse economic problems for the country after January.

The refinancing of the foreign debt began last Monday. Refinancing agreements should conclude satisfactorily by early January. It was vital that the nation achieve this objective. That is why we acted swiftly. I repeat that I would have preferred not to have taken such action, but the effect of not acting would have been much worse. In response to the call to understanding and a shared national effort it was of utmost importance that we double our work, commitment, and effort to cut spending, prevent mismanagement, fight government corruption, and increase government efficiency. That is why, since the day we assumed office, we began actions to that effect that we later strenghtened with other measures that I announced on the day I announced the national emergency, when we reiterated our solemn commitment to fight public ills during my administration.

If we seek austerity, the people want and demand that there be honesty. I ask all the people to support us and participate in that effort. With this goal in mind I have maintained an intense round of talks with various groups and sectors this week. The cabinet members and other officials have done the same. We all came to the understanding that there is the danger of a fiscal crisis and that measures to prevent it must be taken. It was understood that the deficit amounts to 132 million balboas in 1985 and that swift and firm action must be taken. The need to share the burden was understood, and thus it was accepted that half of that amount is to be obtained from reduced spending and the other half from increased revenue. However, we did not reach consensus regarding the ISE [special services tax]. This has created confusion; its implementation has not been clearly understood and, moreover, some sectors have become alarmed.

I invited all sectors of the country to participate in a constructive dialogue to resolve this problem. I expressed my willingness to find other concrete formulas to maintain the achievement that had already been made through the actions taken. Respect for the citizens and my responsibility as president oblige me to maintain that position. The National Council of Private Enterprise accepted my invitation and together with the Ministry of Finance and Treasury they have worked hard to find tax measures to replace the ISE contained in Law 46 while creating substitute revenues, approximately 55 million balboas, needed to cover the 1985 deficit and improve public finances.

These new tax measures that have been proposed do not affect lower-income groups either. That was the sine qua non condition for accepting an alternative to the tax measures that were to be implemented through Law 46. We must give public recognition for the high civic and patriotic attitude shown by all of the business organizations that comprise CONEP and all the members of those organizations throughout the country for their constructive attitude in finding another solution to the problem that would better fulfill the criteria of not affecting the poor and not undermining the possibilities for profitable production and investment.

CONEP's proposal taxes primarily the businesses and profits of the members of that organization to obtain the needed tax revenues to complement the spending cuts that the national government has adopted for 1985. As a result, the national government will submit to the Legislative Assembly a bill to repeal Law 46 and replace it with another that includes the new tax measures that will generate the revenue necessary to cover the fiscal deficit of 1985 and beyond.

I wish to give warm and generous recognition to the workers' unions of Conato, the transportation sector, nurses, and other technical groups of the health sector, the unions of the National Institute of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources, National Institute of Telecommunications, National Port Authority, and the National University which, aware of their important civic responsibility, have accepted the call to a national dialogue to achieve the country's economic recovery.

The executive branch will increase austerity measures, strengthen actions to fight corruption, and increase administrative efficiency by creating a Committee of Government Integrity [Comite de Probidad Administrativa] to advise the president of the Republic and strengthen integrity in government. It will be made up of representatives of the private sector, unions, peasant organizations, teachers, and other professional associations. We will also create the position of people's defense attorney [abogado defensor del pueblo], who will listen to complaints and recommendations from all citizens to combat concrete cases of corruption and government inefficiency. We will also appoint an independent, competetent and honest professional to be a part of the Accounts Court [Tribunal de Cuentas], which was created recently in the new law of the Comptroller General's Office. Two prominent officials of that institution will also compose the special court. Also a National Economic Council [Consejo de Economia Nacional] will be created as an advisory body to the president of the Republic in economic policy. It will be comprised of prominent economists, and its goal will be to help the national government determine problems, design solutions, and draft economic policy aimed at the country's economic recovery.

With these new actions, nongovernment sectors will have a greater participation in the national effort to reactivate the economy, achieve administrative honesty, and control government spending to keep the public finances solvent.

We are pleased that CONEP, Conato, and other organizations and professional associations support these additional measures to clean up the administration and contribute to achieving the national plan that we are intent on carrying out in order to fulfill the legitimate aspirations of the Panamanian people. I also take this opportunity to clarify that in the austerity aspect, related to the freezing of public wages contained in Law 46, salary increases scheduled for government employees of lower incomes in the education and health sectors will be granted when due in 1985. The new law will also decree that the wage freeze does not apply to salaries under 200 balboas a month, leaving open the possibility through the national budget for small adjustments to derserving employees within that wage level in the next 2 years. I also reiterate that the promotions by category of all public employees will not be affected by any of the measures adopted.

To my fellow citizens I submit as an example the constructive attitude of the broad sectors already mentioned, of businessmen, workers, and professional groups who chose constructive dialogue to find more concerted alternatives that may consolidate the fundamental objective of resolving the fiscal crisis at the lowest possible social cost and with greater understanding by the people. Now we can proceed with the same vigor and determination to achieve the nation's recovery with administrative capability and honesty and the strengthening of our democracy through constructive dialogue and national conciliation. Thank you, and good night.

CONEP Calls Off Strike

PA260409 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0326 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Communique issued by CONEP, on 25 November, in Panama City; read by CONEP President Jose Fernando Cardona Mas -- live]

[Text] Whereas:

1. We recognize that the country is facing a fiscal crisis which it is necessary to resolve in order to save the nation's economic stability.

2. Law 46 of 15 November 1984, although solving the problem, is inadequate for large sectors of the population and would have recessionary effects on the nation's economy.

3. Business sectors have gotten together to attempt to have the aforementioned law replaced and propose another, which would affect the business sector and persons of higher income without affecting citizens whose incomes are limited.

4. The executive branch has agreed to replace Law 46, which has been rejected by broad sectors of the nation, with another that obtains the same fiscal objectives as Law 46.

5. The Executive Branch has also agreed to create new mechanisms for the control of public treasury income in order to stop the continuation of the administrative irregularities and corruption; and to appoint citizens of well-known honesty who are recommended by business, labor, and civic sectors as directors of these institutions.

Resolves:

1. To suspend the strike which the business sector had scheduled for Monday, 26 November, in view of the constructive change in fiscal policy, which abolishes and replaces Law 46 for another that makes of public administration something decent.

2. To participate in genuine civic demonstrations before the Legislative Branch to see that the proposals we have made are effectively carried out.

WILLY BRANDT COMMENTS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PM251855 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 15 Nov 84 p 10

[Interview with Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt by Vanna Vannuccini in Bonn; date not given]

[Text] Bonn -- "Nicaragua must not become another Cuba -- or another Grenada, either." Willy Brandt, who is back from a 3-week visit to Latin America in his capacity as chairman of the Socialist International, believes that a U.S. intervention in Nicaragua would have very negative consequences for Washington's relations with Europe and for a large proportion of the Third world. For the present it is a war of nerves, and it would take a third party, the Soviet Union, to cause a qualitative change in the confrontation. And according to Brandt the fact that reported consigments of MIG's failed to materialize confirms that Moscow "is not considering a confrontation with the United States in that part of the world."

The Sandinists know it too; "they know the geostrategic map" and have so far avoided giving Washington opportunities for intervening. The Reagan administration is trying to achieve the same results as its would achieve from an intervention while still avoiding one. It has checked the Contadora plan and broken off direct conversations with Managua.

We asked Brandt what, in his opinion, is the real danger of an invasion, and how much, on the other hand, is attributable to hysteria on the part of the Sandinists.

"I hope there will be no intervention, but I do not deny that the Sandinists really do fear one. An intervention would by no means be the end of the story. The Sandinists would return to the mountains and the armed struggle would resume and spread to neighboring countries. In his report to Reagan on Central America, Kissinger rightly said that economic and social factors lie at the root of the crisis and of the crisis in that region. If that is so, as I believe it is, it is illusory to seek solutions through military means.

[Vannuccini] What chance of success does the Contadora plan have?

[Brandt] Contadora is the best attempt at a peaceful solution, at making room for more democracy, and at freeing the region from foreign military influences. The Sandinists have given their go-ahead for the plan. The United States and the other neighboring countries have raised reservations and asked for further controls. There is nothing wrong with that, but Daniel Ortega told me he is willing to sign a supplementary protocol for the monitoring of both military bases and advisers. And Fidel Castro assured me that Cuba is willing fully to accept the consequences of the Contadora plan. In my opinion, those people should be taken at their word and one should not proceed from the assumption that they are lying.

[Vannuccini] During your visit, you attempted a mediation between the Sandinist leaders and the principal opposition group, the Democratic Coordinating Board. But the mediation failed and [Board Chairman] Arturo Cruz did not take part in the elections. Why?

[Brandt] It was not the Sandinists' fault that the mediation failed. When some of my friends sat down together in Rio with a Sandinist commander and Arturo Cruz in early October, it was not the Sandinists who refused to sign the agreement. On the contrary, the Sandinist commander said he was fully empowered to sign it. It was the others who put it off, saying they could sign only after a referendum.

Later, I was told in Managua: "Now the train has left; we cannot shift the elections again without a loss of credibility. In any case, the Socialist International had always insisted that the elections be held in 1984, not 1985, and now you want to postpone them." Of course their siege mentality has caused the Sandinists to make many tactical mistakes. But my impression is that others too, who claimed to want elections, in fact conducted artificial polemics in order to be able to say: Look, it won't work, or at least not now.

Having said that, I want to add that my impression is that the Sandinists had nothing to fear from a broad opposition participation in the elections. A Spanish opinion poll indicated that Ortega would have gained a substantial majority even if Cruz had taken part.

These elections must be seen as part of a process. Everyone in Managua is now talking about the need for a national dialogue. The church, the opposition, and the Sandinists are all talking about it. Daniel Ortega told me he wants a national dialogue on the constitution that the assembly which was elected 4 November will approve in 2 years' time. Furthermore, in El Salvador as well the elections were just a stepping-stone. They were held in only part of the country and only the right-wing opposition, a very militant opposition, moreover, participated in them. Now perhaps the way to dialogue is opening up. The most important thing about an election is that it must not be the last one.

[Vannuccini] In your opinion, how much willingness is there on the part of the military opposition in El Salvador to engage in a dialogue?

[Brandt] I believe that Duarte wants to negotiate and that the opposition does too. On the right there are those who do not want negotiations, which is why the process will be long and difficult. Some people believe -- I do not -- that Duarte was just making a tactical move when he declared he was willing to engage in a dialogue. If that were so he would have miscalculated, because the opposition immediately replied to his invitation by declaring its willingness to negotiate and by appointing a delegation including not only two military representatives (one of whom did not arrive in La Palma for logistic reasons) but also two representatives of the political opposition. I would add another observation. Apart from the official church talks in La Palma under the archbishop's chairmanship, there were equally important private talks between the defense minister, who is a general, and a guerrilla commander. In my opinion, this is the key to the negotiation process. The La Palma talks were followed enthusiastically by the population, who witnessed some moving scenes -- guerrillas coming down from the mountains with their guitars and people saying: This is the way we must continue. I hope Duarte will continue on this path and not receive bad advice from abroad. Then there will be a phase of shooting and talking, which is still better than just shooting.

[Vannuccini] How much influence does the Soviet Union have in Latin America? What are the prospects of a Marxist-type revolution?

[Brandt] When people have their backs against the wall they seek allies and trading partners wherever they can. However, I would beware of defining something Marxist if it is not. Even Castro was originally not a communist but a revolutionary nationalist. At that time the United States was unable to distinguish between the two and identified with an obsolete and corrupt regime. It was an error in judgment.

[Vannuccini] You went to Latin America as chairman of the Socialist International and enjoy huge personal prestige on the South American continent. What specifically can the Socialist International do apart from pointing out Latin America's problems to the world?

[Brandt] Socialist International now has 18 member-countries in Latin America. The Rio conference went very well because it was attended not only by parties belonging to the Socialist International but also by many other neighboring parties wanting to take part. We concentrated on three topics: the significance of processes of democratization, the Latin American countries' debts and their impact on the world economy, and the political crisis in Central America. It was important just to examine those topics because Europe knows too little about Latin America. Apart from that, there is the fact that we can make ourselves useful to our Latin American friends in our assessment of the situation and in particular cases also by giving real assistance.

Socialist International appreciated the initiative of the EEC countries plus Spain and Portugal of meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica to show Europe's interest in the future of the South American continent. The initiative took place despite the fact that not everyone in Washington was happy about it. Latin America now awaits European backing within the United Nations for the Contadora plan. There are many chances of European-U.S. cooperation that permit the European countries calmly to tell their allies in Washington: There is nothing anti-American in what we are going, but we do not want to contribute to greater stability in South America. The attraction of social democracy is growing throughout Latin America, even if parties do not call themselves social democratic, as the democratization process spreads, from Brazil to Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, and Colombia, not to mention Venezuela.

[Vannuccini] You argue that North-South problems must be kept separate frpm East-West problems. Do you really believe it possible? Can a region of the world such as South America separate itself from the bipolarity of the two superpowers?

[Brandt] There are some things to which it is not permissible to adapt. One of the things wrong with this world is the fact that so much of the East-West conflict is exported to the Third World. And this export is combined with the even more specific export of weapons. Last June I had a lengthy conversation with Indira Gandhi on this subject: What can Europe and the Third World do to influence the superpowers to halt the arms race and to find in North-South and East-West relations positive connections, not just the exporting of conflicts?

[Vannuccini] The objection could be put that there are contradictions not only between North and South but also between South and South. Brazil, for instance, is now the world's fifth largest arms exporter.

[Brandt] And it is also the tenth most highly industrialized nation. It is true, the "Third World myth" has not helped us understand the differentiation of interests and regional and local characteristics.

[Vannuccini] You said in Rio that it is necessary to cancel the South American countries' debts. Can you tell me how specifically you envisage this possibility in terms of the international banking system and world trade?

[Brandt] We are now witnessing a blood transfusion from the patient to the doctor. The money is flowing from Latin America to Washington and New York. I believe three things are reasonable and necessary: a moratorium on the poorest countries; debts; a mobilization for a reduction of interest rates; and for every country an upper limit should be set for the proportion of exports used to repay debts, between 20 and 25 percent, and which is in any case the rule laid down by the IMF and the World Bank. Now over 50 percent of Latin American countries' exports are absorbed by interest and debt payments. This is harmful both to their economies and to the international banking system. In our interests, too, they need new accords including a social clause, which means that one of the indicators to be taken into account must be each country's level of survival.

[Vannuccini] In your opinion does liberation theology provide the right answers to South America's problems?

[Brandt] I was very impressed by what I was told by Cardinal Arndt, whom I visited in Brazil. The church's commitment is extraordinary. By European standards he would be classified as to the left of the socialist and social democratic parties. But the same standards cannot apply there. I greatly respect the church in Brazil and other Latin American countries. But as a politician I prefer not to adopt a stance on the theological aspects of the issue.

GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, COSTA RICA SUSPEND TRADE

PA231700 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The Guatemalan Economy Ministry today received confirmation from the Governments of Costa Rica and Honduras that free trade with these countries has been temporarily suspended until the analysis of our country's exchange and monetary systems under the parallel market is concluded. Meetings will be held in the future, and it is expected that by that time the governments of these two countries have concluded their analysis, steps can be taken to reopen their borders to Guatemalan exports.

It was learned at the Economy Ministry today that due to the establishment of the parallel foreign exchange market, there are problems in Central America connected with the price lists of Guatemalan exports. Many products have been left out of these price lists, according to the importing authorities, mainly those of Honduras and Costa Rica. Conciliatory and explanatory meetings will have to be held in the future to discuss the resumption, through bilateral agreements, of our country's export flow, it was added.

HONDURAS SEEKING TO SUPPLANT GUATEMALAN TRADE

PA232013 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The Honduran Government is studying the possibilities of strengthening its trade relations with El Salvador which would replace Guatemala as a market for our export products. This alternative is being considered due to the recent developments resulting from the creation of a parallel foreign exchange market in Guatemala that would affect Honduran products.

Nevertheless, Economy and Commerce Secretary Juan Miguel Orellana Maldonado has said that the Honduran Government hopes to arrive at a definitive understanding regarding the system of payment that will be applied to the bilateral agreement. Here is his statement.

[Begin recording] I would not say that the measure was negative, since even though the bilateral agreement was ratified by the president of the Republic and the Council of Ministers, we have not yet exchanged the corresponding notes, and therefore, the situation at the border has not changed since 13 April. [end recording]

Minister Orellana Maldonado added that the trade problems with Guatemala are still being analyzed by the Economy and Finance Secretariats and the Central Bank.

[Begin recording] Yes, the Finance and Economy Secretariats and the Central Bank are still analyzing the situation. However, I must say that in our opinion, Guatemala flagrantly violated the clauses of the bilateral trade agreement it had signed with us, which stipulated that none of the signatory countries would establish incentives for their export products destined to the other country. Likewise, neither one of the countries would add any more restrictions to the list included with the agreement.

Orellana Maldonado said that Guatemala is not interested in having trade with Honduras.

[Begin recording] Well, I would say yes, because Guatemala had already signed the agreement, and if they really wanted to respect it, they would have at least left the payment of products exported by Honduras in the official foreign exchange market. [end recording]

Asked if Honduras could do without a bilateral trade agreement with Guatemala, he said:

[Begin recording] Well, we are analyzing the situation, and therefore we cannot reply to this question yet. [end recording]

The Honduran secretary said that there are alternatives to the Guatemalan market.

[Begin recording] Well, I think that one alternative would be to strengthen our trade relations with El Salvador, where in my opinion there are good possibilities for placing our surplus export products, and at the same time importing from that country the majority of the products that came from Guatemala. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DISCUSSES LA PALMA, EUROPEAN AID

PM251512 Madrid YA in Spanish 18 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Interview in "Panarama" section with President Napoleon Duarte by Jose V. Colchero in San Salvador; date not given]

[Excerpt] San Salvador -- [Colchero] What chance is there of El Salvador achieving peace by means of a dialogue with the guerrillas, and what impact would it have on Central America as a whole?

[Duarte] It will not be easy. I am planning a policy of detente that will require a major effort and will not yield fruit quickly -- at best, only at the end of a process. I am conducting a dialogue, engaging in a dialogue with all sectors of the nation, not only with those who have taken up arms but with the workers, the employers, and so forth. My theory is that this relaxation of tension will gradually bring us to a state of mind in which the will for peace will prevail.

[Colchero] Last month's La Palma meeting which initiated the process of dialogue with the guerrillas was somewhat unexpected. It is true that you did not have prior consultations with the United States?

[Duarte] If anyone was surprised it was because he did not read my program, which I presented to the country 1 and 1/2 years before becoming president. I proposed a dialogue to seek peace. As for the invitation to the La Palma meeting, I did not need to consult anyone. I made full use of the powers granted me by my country's Constitution.

[Colchero] Would an understanding be easier if you only had to speak with the political leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], with your former junta colleague Social Democrat Guillermo Ungo, and with Ruben Zamora, instead of having to talk to the guerrilla leaders of the Farabundo Marti Front as well?

[Duarte] I had not met with the FDR leaders, with Ungo and Zamora, for many years. But it is not a matter of restoring a rapport with particular individuals; it is a matter of discussing a specific plan to bring peace to the country. We must begin by coming to an agreement on the ways and means of achieving this pacification and on a policy and proposal of peace so that the FDR and the Farabundo Marti Front join this process. I put to them the argument that if there was any time in history that justified an uprising it was when the Salvadoran situation was different from now. There has been a profound change. Now there is no justification for the use of violence, so I proposed to them that they join the democratic process and exercise their right to participate in it. What I will not accept is our going beyond the framework of the Constitution, which the only one within which I can sit down and talk with them.

[Colchero] Does the dialogue initiated in La Palma hang from a very thin thread that could break any moment? Your interlocutors are now saying that they wanted to share power to begin a new constituent process, within a constitutional government that would call another election....

[Duarte] I cannot stray from the existing constitutional framework. There is now a legitimacy stemming from the ballot boxes by virtue of which I am president. It is indispensable to honor constitutional requirements. Otherwise we would regress to a de facto government that in no way guarantees a democratic solution.

[Colchero] Would it be possible to incorporate into the police force or the Armed Forces any guerrilla groups joining the peace process?

[Duarte] Legally it is not possible. It cannot be the subject of negotiations, even in their final phase. It would have been valid when democracy did not yet exist in the country, even when I was in the junta in 1979. Now the insurgents must lay down their weapons.

[Colchero] Could there be any hindrance of your handling of the dialogue for peace from within the Armed Forces and the oligarchy?

[Duarte] I am undoubtedly experiencing difficulties with extreme right-wing sectors which want to cause a destabilization. Both extremes seek a polarization. The method that I have proposed is a relaxation of tension, which means isolating the stubborn extremists with the aim of all understanding sectors coming together at a particular midway point in the center that will make a solution possible.

[Colchero] Are the Armed Forces, which are now modernizing in the military aspect, also changing their outlook and moving toward democratic stances?

[Duarte] I believe that this is the greatest progress that we have made in these past 6 months. There was obviously a decision by the Armed Forces to enable three democratic elections to be held in the country, since elections could not have been called and held without them. By accepting the democratic process and giving me the chance of being elected constitutional president, which entrusts me with supreme command over the Armed Forces, they have accepted the path of democracy.

[Colchero] To what extent must the process of dialogue which you are promoting here be paralleled in neighboring Nicaragua?

[Duarte] We maintain diplomatic relations, and all the Central American countries engage in dialogue on the area's economic, social, and political affairs, so a formal relationship exists.

But I believe that Nicaragua's involvement in the destabilization of El Salvador is obvious. Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega himself has repeatedly admitted his support for the Salvadoran insurrection.

We are greatly concerned about Nicaragua's arms buildup, since many of the weapons used by the Sandinists have subsequently been passed to the Salvadoran guerrillas. There is currently an Air Force buildup. They are exchanging the old U.S. helicopters for high-performance Russian MI-24's. In the future, they could use them to support the guerrillas in my country. This is a really dramatic concern for us. Nicaraguan weapons are still continuing tc enter through Honduras and by sea through the Gulf of Fonseca via the beaches of El Espino and Montecristo.

[Colchero] Is the Contadora plan viewed differently from Europe than from here, from the Central American countries directly concerned, where the military dynamic seems to be prevailing over the peace mediation aims?

[Duarte] The fact is that it is viewed in Europe as it ought to be viewed here. Contadora should be an instrument of good offices which all Central Americans could accept. But the truth is that they have sought to impose a binding document on us. I believe that there is no sovereign nation in the world that will accept another country imposing conditions on it. That is where the problem arises. There has been no goodwill effort toward the Central American nations, rather a multilateral action in which third countries (the four Contdora countries) prepare a document which they seek to impose as binding on the five Central American countries.

[Colchero] Could there be different systems of government among the five Central American countries according to the Contadora proposals?

[Duarte] Of course! I can see no problem in an idea of societies with different systems, but provided that they respect each other. We have demonstrated that we respect Nicaragua, but if their theory that they can export their revolution is valid, we, too, could export ours. We are working for a democratic revolution and they are working for a Marxist revolution. The danger of this is that system which does not respect pluralism and which attempts to impose itself on the others creates conflicts.

[Colchero] In your opinion, is a Marxist regime in Central America possible according to the Contadora idea of peace?

[Duarte] I would say that if there were a Marxist-Leninist regime in Nicaragua which did not bother other countries, we could survive and respect each other, each within our own borders.

[Colchero] You have already visited Europe as Salvadoran constitutional president but not visited Spain....

[Duarte] It was the summer vacation there....

[Colchero] But you will soon be crossing the Atlantic again....

[Duarte] Yes, next year, in January, I am going to make another tour of Europe, and I hope to visit Spain officially.

[Colchero] Which countries to you wish to include in that tour?

[Duarte] Those in which I have a chance of securing assistance, such as the FRG and Britain, which have already offered it to me. In the case of Spain, a broad exchange of political views and economic talks are also possible.

[Colchero] How are relations between El Salvador and Spain?

[Duarte] I was in Spain before I took over the presidency and had a very important meeting with Prime Minister Gonzalez. We talked for several hours, and I found him very willing to exercise his influence in the international social democratic movement in order to convey the message which I put to him, which was merely the approach which I am taking to the country now. Although I was not yet president at that time, my idea of how to seek the pacification of El Salvador was the same. Felipe Gonzalez told me that I was going to walk on a tightrope and that he deemed it very unlikely that I would achieve my aim, but that he was certain that Spain would be very anxious to assist me in the democratization process.

[Colchero] What differences do you see between this year's elections in El Salvador and Nicaragua?

[Duarte] In my opinion, it is obvious that the elections in Nicaragua were not democratic elections. The Sandinist government did not place power at stake. In our presidential election there was tough competition, and I won on the second round. As far as our 1982 constituent elections are concerned, the junta members handed power over to a provisional president as a result of the majorities which emerged in the Assembly which drafted the constitution and within whose framework the elections by which I attained the presidency were held.

[Colchero] What are you going to raise on your coming visit to Spain?

[Duarte] In the political sphere the most important thing is Spain's support for the democratic process which we are carrying out, because we need the democratic countries to support this effort. And from the economic viewpoint, trade, Spain's financial assistance, industry, and, in particular, investments.

[Colchero] Do you believe that the Contadora Document will come to be signed and that Spain would also be prepared to sign it?

[Duarte] I hope that a document guaranteeing El Salvador's right to sovereignty will take shape, and if this is so I am prepared to sign it. If they do not attempt to draw up a document which could endanger my country's sovereignty, I will fully support the final text reached.

[Colchero] Could Spain play a direct role in the verification and monitoring of its implementation, border surveillance, and other aspects which will require third countries' supervision?

[Duarte] I believe that any democratic country could play a useful role in the minitoring and verification process. I do not doubt that Spain's contribution could be very valuable.

DUARTE DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF TALKS, NEXT MEETING

PA232307 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Press conference held by President Jose Napoleon Duarte with domestic and foreign correspondents at the Presidential Palace in San Salvador -- live]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] Estela Castillo of CBS.

[Castillo] Good afternoon, Mr President, and happy birthday. My question is short and simple: Do we have a date and location for the next peace talks?

[Duarte] you fo[illegible] good wi[illegible]s, Estela. Yes, I do have a date and a location for [illegible]t meeti[illegible]. How[illegible]er, I have decided not to announce it myself; instead, the archbishop of San Salvador will made the announcement. I understand that he will do so on S[illegible]y, or as s[illegible]n as he can. That is now in his hands. He may mention the location and date during his homily on Sunday. I do not yet have any information on whether he is ready with the information, after having exchanged viewpoints with the rebels. You understand that he, as moderator, must handle the details regarding this. I have already presented a proposal for the date and location.

[Castillo] Thank you.

[Moderator] Mr President, the next question is presented by journalist Carlos Samayoa Jr of AFP.

[Samayoa] Mr President, good morning. There has been much concern lately over a statement issued by Dr [Manuel Guillermo] Ungo in Europe. He said that they had proposed a cease-fire, but the subject was not discussed. I would like to know the truth about this so that the Salvadoran people may know.

[Duarte] Well, this indicates two things: Either Mr Ungo does not have a good memory or he is trying to dupe us. I issued a clear, categorical statement when I was asked about Mr Ungo's statements in Europe. I said that there was a witness at the meeting: Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas. In his next homily, Msgr Rivera y Damas clearly said that the topic had not been discussed at the meeting; he also said that the 29-point document, which the rebels have talked about so much, had not been presented at the meeting. Therefore, this clearly indicates that all this is completely false, untrue. Nevertheless, there has been a series of reports in which Mr Ungo said, for example, in Washington, something about a cease-fire, but later denied that he made those remarks. This proves that they do not know what they want or what they are looking for. Nevertheless, we will wait and see what they have to say on this topic to see if they are really interested in a cease-fire or something similar. That is up to them; they must decide. They are the ones involved in a process of violence, terrorism, and destabilization. They must define their position and decide if they want to stop all of the violence that they are generating in the country. That is what I can say about this.

[Moderator] Mr President, journalist Cristina de Merino of ACAN-EFE.

[Merino] Mr President, the FMLN-FDR accuses you of violating the agreements of La Palma because the mixed commission was supposed to set the date and location of the new meeting. What can you say about this?

[Duarte] The agreement is quite clear. If you read the statement you will see that it says we will have a meeting and a date was more or less established. The agreement also says that we will decide the conditions for the meeting later. They presented a proposal for the 27th, but you must recall that we must fulfill other commitments. Msgr Rivera y Damas will not be here for that date because he has to be in Honduras; he must join the Central American bishops and archbishops. Therefore, that is what I can tell you about this. That is why I have not issued a statement specifying a date or location; I cannot be criticized or accused of anything because I have not issued a statement about this. They are the ones who issued a statement so this proves how they manipulate things to receive news coverage.

[Moderator] Mr President, journalist Raul Beltran of UPI and YSKL.

[Beltran] Mr President, this morning during the Radio Venceremos broadcast the rebels strongly criticized the church's role saying that it is the most truthworthy organization but they mistrust the church's role as mediator.

We would like to learn your opinion of the role currently being played by the church's hierarchy. Second, the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, one of the organizations that signed the social pact, yesterday demanded that the government fulfill its pledge and comply with the pact by providing the public with information on the administration of justice and the murder case involving two U.S. lawyers and the president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA]. We would also like to learn your opinion on this topic.

[Duarte] Of course. Regarding the first topic you mentioned, can you imagine Radio Venceremos' and the FMLN's doubts regarding the church's role and reliability? If they no longer trust the church's serene role throughout all of these years, who will they trust now? Apparently they only trust rifles, bullets, death, blood, violence, and terrorism. I believe they do not want peace; they only want violence.

They are only looking for pretexts for not finding the road to peace and continuing in that belligerent attitude of hate, rancor, and mistrust. They believe in nothing: they have no values; they do not believe in mankind; they do not trust the truth or anyone. I believe this is one of the greatest problems we must solve. My role in the dialogue process, which I am trying to advocate, will be to convince them that one does not achieve power or solve problems through violence and that social justice is achieved when the human beings comprising a society are willing to help achieve these solutions. That is the spirit which prevails in this government in the search for peace, in the search for harmony. That is why I have proposed what I call the theory of detente. I am trying to convince all of the sectors that problems will not be solved through violence.

That is what I offer to the country, both to the sectors which oppose my government but maintain democratic criteria and the sectors which oppose my government but believe that they can solve everything through violence. I tell both of them: I am ready to work in the search for peace and harmony based on efforts to achieve detente, understanding, harmony, and peace.

The UPD's publication discusses certain principles and concepts. They have demanded that the government fulfill the social pacts. I believe that the UPD cannot complain because we have fulfilled exactly what the government pledged to the UPD. The only thing pending is some appointments which have not yet been announced because we must still form the commissions of which they will be a part. As for the remainder, all of the representatives of the working and peasant sectors have been appointed starting with the deputy agriculture secretary, the president of the ISTA, and the president of [name indistinct]. I can mention quite a number of appointments to represent all of the UPD's sectors, as I promised there would be.

I feel that what they were actually trying to do was use the idea of fulfillment of the social pact as a means of exerting some kind of pressure on the government and society in order to achieve peace. Obviously, there are sectors that fail to see the difficulties. They just want solutions. I believe that this is what leads them to express their fervent desire for us to achieve peace as soon as possible, and to propose, request, and demand that a maximum effort be made in this regard. I understand and share their concern, but the difficulties inherent in the process itself must be taken into account. That was the answer to the second question.

The third answer deals with something that they themselves recognize regarding the case of Viera, Hammer and Ferber; namely, that is a question of the jurisdiction of the branches of state. It is not the realm of the executive branch. That branch has already done what it must do. It is the duty of the judicial branch to make such decisions. The Supreme Court of Justice has already resolved to totally absolve of responsibility the person that those sectors blamed in this case. I believe that it would be wrong for the executive branch to express an opinion regarding a resolution reached by another branch.

That branch is responsible for the case. Therefore, it is up to that branch to assume that responsibility and give the country the appropriate information. My duty is to comply with the law. My duty is to seek social harmony. My duty is to carry out the resolution issued by the branches of the state.

[Moderator] Mr President, newswoman Cristina Chavez of NBC.

[Chavez -- in English] Happy birthday.

[Duarte -- in English] Thank you.

[Chavez -- in English] Mr President, in light of the constant military operations around the nation since the last peace talks, can we anticiapte a Christmas cease-fire and do you think that's possible?

[Duarte -- in English] Let me, let me explain first of all that your interpretation of cease-fire and mine are different. I believe that a cease-fire is the last part of the process of peace, just before the ending of the confrontation. Therefore, I would not conceive of any possibility of a cease-fire until we have the response, the answer of the sectors who are in the guerrillas to accept, to change their perspective of gaining power through violence and accepting to incorporate themselves into the democratic process.

The next step then, is to establish the rules and dates in which the solution will be based and the next step is then the cease-fire to start the incorporation of these people in the democratic process. So, this is the mechanics. This is the process, and I hope that sometime -- and the sooner the better -- we'll get to a cease-fire (?together).

[Moderator] Mr President, I now recognize the newsman Mike O'Connor.

[O'Connor -- in English] There's a story in this morning's LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper which says according to its, the LOS ANGELES TIMES', sources among the counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua...

[Duarte interrupts -- in English] Of the Nicaraguans?

[O'Connor -- in English] Right. That the counterrevolutionaries now get much of their support, military support from the Armies of El Salvador and Honduras. In other words, military aid that is in the [changes remark] that belong to the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies is being sent to the contras to fight in Nicaragua.

[Duarte -- in English] I think the most I can tell you that El Salvador is not involved in a direct connection helping the contras. At least, I have no, or any information on this and I can tell you that it would be almost impossible to have any action of this sort without me knowing. So, I can tell you now and I can guarantee you at this moment, that I have not made any decision and I have not given any aid to the contras in Nicaragua.

[Unidentified reporter -- in English] You say that there is no problem within the command. Could you tell me if the Army has imposed any limits on what can be negotiated? Have they said that these are the bounds beyond which you, as president, cannot go in any negotiation?

[Duarte -- in English] I will not accept any conditions that would destroy the possibilities of pacification. What I am trying to do, and this is important, is to make the whole country, all the sectors, including the Army, work alongside with me in this process of pacification.

In order to obtain that I will go at the velocity and intensity that will be necessary in order to obtain securely the goals of pacification. I will not ask [switches to Spanish to ask for the translation of the word for untimely or inopportune] any precipitations. No, that is too complicated [laughter] because I don't want to take anybody for granted. I want to make sure that they will work along with me and I want to talk to the officers, to the commanders. They are supposed to tell me, and they also made a declaration saying that whatever decision that we take as the High Command, and that includes myself, the minister of defense, and the assistant secretaries of defense, and the chief of the [16 second break in transmission] in my meeting with all the sectors of the Army to explain to them what I am doing because I don't want them to ignore anything. As I talk to the press and I express honestly what I am thinking and what I am doing, the same thing I have to do with those sectors [words indistinct] of the Army. So I would go down to the officers [words indistinct] downwards to obtain complete support of all the sectors of the Army, because this is a political work and not a simplistic military work. So I want to make sure that the Army, and all the sectors of the Army understand this and also the people and all the sectors of the people understand that both actions are necessary in order to obtain the goals of peace that we need. Did I answer your question?

[Moderator] Mr President, I now invite reporter Carlos Rojas Gaitan.

[Rojas] Mr President, your government has been present on three occasions during which the Contadora Document has been discussed in detail. You discussed it in Costa Rica with the EEC, in Honduras during the meeting of the Central American foreign ministers, and just recently in Brazil during the meeting of the OAS. At these three meetings the Contadora Document has been discussed in depth and I would like to know how the Salvadoran Government feels about these discussions and what will El Salvador do? My second question, Mr President, is, after what has been said by Radio Venceremos and what you have said, is the second meeting still on?

[Duarte -- chuckles] I think I will answer your second question first. From your words I can gather that I have been misinterpreted. I do not want you to think that I am trying to justify suspending any actions in the search for peace. On the contrary I am trying to resolve problems to find peace and this is why I am putting forth great efforts to correct the mistakes made on both sides in order to avoid misinterpretations. For example, I can never accept the fact that one of the people present at the La Palma meeting said things that are not true. When you say things that are not true then the efforts for peace are hindered. Therefore, I say quite categorically that we are going to have a second meeting and once again we shall seek an answer from the sector of those bearing arms to see if they will understand that the way to power is not violence and that the only way to achieve this is by joining the democratic process. This is the most that can be expected of me as president of the Republic and I repeat, within the framework of the Constitution, this is the most important. Therefore, I can categorically state that there will be a second meeting.

Now, regarding your other question. You are raising three difficult discussions of the Contadora Document. No agreements have been reached. Why? There are opposing interests, there is a confrontation of positions, and it is not easy to reach harmony and understanding among all of the sectors. You have been a witness to the months and months of efforts by the Contadora Group countries, the Central American governments, some European governments, and even the U.S. Government in an attempt to seek a path to peace in Central America. However, this has not been achieved yet.

My viewpoint is the following: No conflict can be solved if there is no political will to resolve the problem and find the path of harmony. Without this political will all efforts are fruitless because you cannot achieve an agreement among the parties involved.

In the case of Contadora, there is no doubt that there is no true political will to resolve the problem on the part of all the Central American countries that do want peace and want to solve the problem. We have different viewpoints and there is no way to reconcile these differences. To give you an example, one of the things that we cannot accept here in El Salvador is an imposed solution. No country of the world can impose on El Salvador a solution that is against its sovereignty. Therefore, a Contadora solution must include the Salvadoran consent and will, and the assurance that the Salvadoran sovereignty will be respected. It is the same for all of the other nations that ask for respect for their sovereignty. Nicaragua says that it will sign, that it agrees, but it also says that it wants an additional protocol to be signed with the United States and a guarantee to arms and to defend itself. What does this mean? It means that they do not want it. This shows you the dimension of the problem. This is how I view the situation. I do not think it is easy, but I do believe that if there is a will and if we all put forth our efforts we can achieve the Contadora peace. It is an effort of good offices that the four Contadora countries, Venezuela, Panama, Colombia, and Mexico, are putting forth and that is being supported by many countries in the world in order to find the path toward understanding and tolerance among nations so that security is created among these nations.

It is also a problem of good faith; we must believe. The problem this area faces stems from the fact that we are not sure of the good faith of each other. We need this assurance to resolve this problem. I do believe that this is the root of the problem and, therefore, I believe that it is good for meetings to be held during which we, the Central Americans, can work together to create this environment of understanding and tolerance among ourselves.

DUARTE NOT ATTENDING NEXT DIALOGUE MEETING

PA242024 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte confirmed at noon to the YSKL news center that he will definitely not attend as president of the Republic the meeting with the members of the FMLN and FDR in accordance with the agreements reached at the La Palma meeting on 15 October. Regarding this, we wanted to speak with the president to ask him about the press reports in the United States this morning indicating that he will not attend the next meeting with the Salvadoran rebels either as a Salvadoran citizen or as president.

[Begin recording] [Duarte] At the La Palma meeting we agreed to create a commission comprised of four representatives from the government and four from the guerrillas. Therefore, this upcoming meeting is to be held by that commission that will have the task of making preparations in the area of mechanisms and the discussion of the peace offer that I presented and any counterproposal that the guerrillas might make. This is the plan. That is why I have appointed four persons who will represent the government. The guerrillas will appoint their representatives. I will not attend the meeting of the commission because then it would stop being a commission and would reach a decisionmaking plenipotentiary level. That is why it must be done at the commission level, so that it can discuss the topics and so that there will always be a higher level, the presidency, if no favorable solution is found.

[Beltran] What are the names of the members of the commission?

[Duarte] We will announce the names after tomorrow. [?On Monday) I will announce them.

[Beltran] Are you and the government optimistic about what might occur at this new meeting?

[Duarte] Of course, as former Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said, these efforts are not achieved in one, two, or three meetings. It is a process. This second meeting has its objectives within the process. That is why the expectations created in La Palma must be viewed in this second meeting so as to establish the levels of analysis that will be undertaken in consecutive meetings until the peace we all want is achieved. [Words indistinct] that we have to find to reach peace. Meanwhile, my task is also to report to the people [words indistinct] fervent desire for peace and at the same time to take the message to all interested sectors, whether or not they are of the opposition, in order to strengthen the internal front so that there will be internal support for the achievement of peace.

[Beltran] What do you think of the attacks and the publication of manifestos by sectors of the extreme right in opposition to the dialogue and the meeting with the leftists?

[Duarte] If we view the position of the extreme left and its belief in reaching power through violence, and if we view the position of the extreme right which seeks to maintain its privileges through violence, we will clearly understand that they do not want dialogue and that they are not seeking peace. The extreme right wants to destabilize the efforts we are carrying out to achieve peace. It is obvious and logical that those who do not believe in democracy, peace, tranquillity, justice, and the exercise of freedom, the reason why they maintained a dictatorship for 50 years, are opposed to the path of tolerance and agreement. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT-REBEL TALKS TO BE RESUMED 30 NOV

PA251538 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1522 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas will meet for the second time on 30 November to continue the dialogue in search of peace, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, stated today. During the Sunday homily held in the cathedral, the Catholic leader said that there is common agreement between the conflicting parties to take the second step, initiated last 15 October in the township of La Palma, to find a political solution to the ongoing 5-year war.

Rivera y Damas said that for obvious reasons they will not announce the location of the talks, but he indicated that it will be in Salvadoran territory and will be announced opportunely.

During the mass the Salvadoran archbishop prayed that both the government and guerrilla commissions will again sit down at the table to continue the dialogue.

FMLN-FDR AGREE TO 30 NOVEMBER DIALOGUE MEETING

PA251847 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1831 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The guerrillas have accepted the date and place of the second meeting with the government that will be held this coming Friday, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, stated today. The prelate told newsmen, after holding mass at the Metropolitan Cathedral, that the rebels have asked that the location of the meeting not be announced for the time being. Msgr Rivera y Damas limited himself to saying that the meeting will be held "in one of the 14 departments" of Salvadoran territory.

The archbishop, who is acting as mediator in the process of dialogue, said that he contacted leaders of the FMLN-FDR who "gave me their apologies for the unjust attacks against the church by Radio Venceremos." Radio Venceremos, official voice of the FMLN, stated last Friday that the Catholic Church is not the "most appropriate" mediator in the dialogue between their representatives and those of the government.

The radio station said that, however, it had been accepted in that "delicate role" to demonstrate "our political maturity and because the important thing is our willingness to talk and not the qualifications of the mediator."

Rivera y Damas said that one cannot dismiss the idea that at the next meeting of the rebel and government representatives a cease-fire may be proposed, although it cannot be anticipated whether or not this will be accepted. This week Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said that a cease-fire depends on the left-wing fronts, because "they are the ones who believe that violence is the path to resolve the problems of the country."

Duarte will not attend the next meeting with the rebels, because, he explained, it will be at mixed commission level agreed upon after the first round of talks held last 15 October in the northern township of La Palma. Sources close to the Salvadoran Government told ACAN-EFE that the members of the mixed commission for the government are Minister of the Presidency Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Planning Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. Abraham Rodriguez, first presidential-designate of the Republic, and Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila, deputy minister of security, are also included. Thus far the composition of the members of the mixed commission for the guerrillas is not known. There should also be four delegates, in accordance with the agreements at the La Palma dialogue.

FMLN REPRESENTATIVES ON TALKS, U.S. AREA PRESENCE

FL240100 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Nov 84

[By Jesus Guevara Morin]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 23 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- [Words indistinct] Hector Oquelli, the Salvadoran FMLN-FDR's Political-Diplomatic Commission representative in Mexico, has told NOTIMEX that he believes that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has some surprises for the next meeting. The FMLN-FDR had proposed 27 November as a date for continuing talks in San Salvador, which began on 15 October in La Palma, Chalatenango Province, but that, since that date the government headed by Duarte had not answered. He said that Duarte was trying to take advantage of talks with the guerrillas with upcoming elections for the Legislative Assembly and municipal mayors, because he was in the minority with the right [as received]. Oquelli emphaiszed both the EEC and Mexico's help, through the San Jose Treaty, for their cooperation in seeking a solution to the region's economic problems. He added, though, that these economic and social structures had to change. He said the fact that in Nicaragua there exists a constitutional government makes possible a U.S. armed intervention in El Salvador, which would be legitimized if the Salvadoran Government asked for military aid. He then warned that if the United States invaded any Central American nation, a generalized war would ensue, and that the United States would use Honduran territory, where they have already built 11 airports capable of receiving 40,000 U.S. troops in less than 24 hours.

COMMUNIQUE ON DIALOGUE ISSUED IN NAME OF FMLN-FDR

PA232125 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1541 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Report by Raul Beltran Bonilla]

[Text] Today the FMLN-FDR distributed a long communique in San Salvador in which it is noted that next week's dialogue or talks between the left and the government are in danger.

The document indicates that from every viewpoint it is understandable that the good offices of an intermediary are necessary. In the communique the rebels and their political leaders strongly attack the Catholic Church hierarchy, indicating that although the Salvadoran church does not meet the best requirements to fulfill this important and delicate mission, the FMLN accepts the particupation of the church as an intermediary to show its political maturity and total conviction that the important thing is the full willingness to hold a dialogue to achieve peace rather than the quality of the intermediary.

With regard to the church hierarchy, the communique states: We accept the participation of the church that has publicly appointed several of its members to government posts such as Msgr Revelo to the questionable Peace Commission, Msgr Freddy Delgado to the questionable Human Rights Commission, Msgr Eduardo Alvarez with the rank of colonel who is completely biased favoring the Armed Forces, or figures such as Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, a declared opponent of the masses who are represented by the FMLN.

After analyzing the 15 October meeting in La Palma, they indicate: Nevertheless, on 15 October we began talks in La Palma with the government and the Armed Forces and with the church as intermediary. It must be asked whether the church, as intermediary in the talks between the sides in conflict, is effectively playing the role it has been assigned or whether it can effectively play this role in the future? We have delegated this delicate role to the church and it must conscientiously act within the dimensions of the conflict and fulfill its responsibility as an intermediary.

The communique adds: If the church does not act correctly, it will err by adopting a biased position, favoring one of the two parties, perhaps in the belief that this will help solve the conflict, although not in a just way.

The leftists say: We have reason to believe there are signs that prove this is happening.

Continuing with the report on what in this capital is considered an imminent failure of the second meeting, the rebels again point out: The church must become aware that the war which we are withstanding, and its deadly consequences, is not child's play. The church must remember that the lives of many Salvadorans depend on La Paz and the talks for the achievement of a just peace, and the church cannot act in a biased way or try to favor its friends because this would disqualify it as a responsible intermediary. We are trying to achieve a real peace; we are not trying to obtain pardons or settle scores. We are participating in a dialogue and a debate to achieve a real peace that eliminates once and for all the current antipopular, antidemocratic, and warmongering policies which have prevailed in our country for over half a century.

The communique delivered this morning to all of the different news media also says: If we analyze the church's role, it would be sad and deplorable if the church were not able to assume or carry out this role in a serious way. It would be sad if the church were not able to play the role of intermediary for the dialogue and became a simple pawn of another propagandistic maneuver by President Duarte's government because this will not contribute to solving the conflict.

According to political analysts in the capital, it is evident that the leftists had been surprised by President Duarte's announcement in the city of San Miguel last 21 November when he clearly said that Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas had the proposal and would announce the date and place of the second meeting.

The rebels point out in their communique today that as of 1900 yesterday, 22 November, they had still not received the information from the mediator, meaning church delegate Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas. The leftists point out in their document:

Our fronts hereby state that as of 1900 today, 22 November, we still have not received an official communique from the mediator, and the mechanism stated by Engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte violates the agreements of La Palma. In addition, the Salvadoran Government's attitude, which seeks to present us with faits accomplis with last minute deadlines, seems to repeat the intention revealed by our fronts on 8 October. The government plans to particpate in the dialogue as a tactical maneuver and to create problems for the effective organization of the same. In our viewpoint, this reveals an intention to undermine the dialogue process by implying the possibility of a breakdown.

FMLN DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMMUNIQUE

PA232151 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1900 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Salvadoran people: Radio Farabundo Marti, FMLN's station [words indistinct] official [word indistinct] of the FDR-FMLN alliance. We warn the Salvadoran people, peoples and governments of the world, as well as national and international press that the FDR-FMLN will always issue its official communiques through our two FMLN stations: Radio Venceremos and Radio Farabundo Marti, the FMLN official stations.

Therefore, we do not consider ourselves responsible for an alleged official communique supposedly aired this morning in San Salvador which was made public during a newscast by the YSKL radio station at 1000 today, Friday 23 November 1984.

We (?reiterate) that any official communique issued by the FDR-FMLN will be transmitted by the two FMLN official stations Radio Farabundo Marti and Radio Venceremos.

FMLN-FDR REACT TO DUARTE'S TALKS ANNOUNCEMENT

PA232003 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1855 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Communique issued by the FMLN-FDR; place and date not given]

[Text] From the FMLN-FDR to the Salvadoran people and the international public:

1. At the meeting between our fronts and the Salvadoran Government held in La Palma on 15 October, the two parties agreed, among other things, to continue the dialogue that had been started and for this reason, we decided to hold another meeting. According to what was established in the joint communique, the next meeting would be held in the second half of November at a place and date that was to be agreed on beforehand. This meeting was to be set through the mediator appointed by the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador.

2. On 30 October, our fronts, consistent with their decision to participate in the dialogue seriously and responsibly, and, in an effort to secure its continuity, sent to the Salvadoran Government, within the framework of what we had agreed on and through mediator Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, a proposal for a date for the meetings and a proposal for norms for the joint commission.

3. Three weeks later on 21 November, we found out, without having received any previous message, through the local media, that engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte announced in San Miguel his unilateral decision establishing date, time, and place for the meeting of the joint commission. Details of this, he said, would be announced to the public by Msgr Rivera y Damas in Sunday's homily.

4. Our fronts hereby attest to the fact that up to now, at 1700 hours, on 22 November, we have not yet received any official message from the mediator. We also want to note that the mechanism used by Duarte violates the agreements reached in La Palma.

5. We also observe with concern the unilateral activities which the Salvadoran Government has begun with regard to our initiative for a national forum expressed in the La Palma agreements which stated that one of the functions of the joint commission would be to develop pertinent mechanisms to incorporate all sectors in the search for peace.

We warn that carrying out of these activities without the participation of our fronts distorts the search for a consensus and only permits the manipulation of the opinion of large sectors of the country.

6. The attitude of the Salvadoran Government of trying to make us work with faits accomplis with brief and last minute deadlines seems to confirm our warning on 8 October when we said that the government was participating in a dialogue as a tactical maneuver creating difficulties for its effective organization. In our view, such an attitude reveals intentions to wear out the dialogue process leading to its probable collapse.

7. Our fronts reiterate their willingness to continue the dialgoue but in serious terms. We want this dialogue to result in effective measures that draw us closer to a political solution. To achieve peace with justice is a very deep desire of the Salvadoran people. For this reason, we express our firm willingness to advance seriously and decidedly on this path. Therefore, we will oppose any measures aimed at obstructing the dialogue and mocking the people's interest. In this regard, we want to tell the Salvadoran people and the people of the world that we are making efforts to get, as soon as possible, Duarte's reply, with all the details, which we consider as his response in the process to adjust the agreement between the two sides so that the next dialogue announced in La Palma can be organized in the serious and responsible manner it deserves.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA LEAVES FOR TREATMENT IN HOUSTON

PA241831 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1814 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica left for Houston today to be treated for a cardiac ailment. According to a spokesman for the Foreign Secretariat, Paz Barnica became ill in Brasilia during the OAS General Assembly sessions last week and had to be hospitalized. The foreign secretary is being accompanied by his wife, Sandra Lazarus de Paz Barnica.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA REITERATES DESIRE TO TALK WITH REAGAN

PA251327 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0908 GMT 25 Nov 84

[By Anne Marie O'Connor]

[Excerpts] Managua, 25 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaraguan President-elect Daniel Ortega said that the gravity of the U.S. intentions against the Sandinist government has been underestimated and he called for an urgent meeting with President Ronald Reagan to quell the increasing tensions between the two countries.

"If the U.S. President is truly sincere in his desire to solve the problems with Nicaragua through a specific dialogue, this kind of communication is essential," he said in an interview granted to REUTER.

The relations between Managua and Washington reached a crisis level in early November, shortly before Ortega was elected in the first election held in Nicaragua since the Sandinists came to power in 1979 and Reagan won a new term in the White House.

Ortega, who will assume the presidency on 10 January, said that the greatest challenge to his presidency will be to establish a peace agreement with the United States, end the warlike actions against the anti-Sandinist insurgent force that was created with the financial, logistic assistance, and weapons of the United States, as well as the reconstruction of the partially destroyed Nicaraguan economy.

"Why not have a direct meeting when there is a profound crisis to prevent a tragic conclusion," the president-elect asked. Ortega, who was wearing a shirt and trousers similar to those worn by U.S. cowboys, granted the interview at the Managua convention center which during the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza, overthrown by the Sandinists, was a luxurious country club. Despite his revolutionary background and his oft-mouthed anti-U.S. rhetoric, Ortega, 39, is viewed as a moderate in the FSLN and a pacifist at heart.

The president-elect said that after assuming the presidency he plans to include members of the opposition in his cabinet, although he did not give any names. "We will not discriminate against any Nicaraguan, because all Nicaraguans are entitled to work for their country," he said. Ortega added that his government will study a way to grant limited autonomy to the Miskito Indians, the principal ethnic minority of Nicaragua, many of whose members joined the rebel groups fighting against the Sandinists. He explained that projects are being drafted to grant autonomy rights to the Indians in their natural territories found along the Atlantic Coast in the Province of Zelaya, to include guarantees of cultural, political, and language liberty, as long as it does not affect national integration. The Miskitos were openly hostile to the Sandinists' attempts to incorporate them into political programs and to force them to serve the obligatory military service.

But Ortega said that he could not promise that the press consorship will be lifted or the military service or restrictions on many civic liberties will be eliminated as long as the threat of a U.S. invasion does not vanish. "It is not a question of being moderate or extremist. We find ourselves in a situation of a military confrontation with the United States and as all the governments in situations of emergency, we must take emergency measures," he concluded.

CENSORSHIP RULE PREVENTS LIVE BROADCAST OF MASS

PA240443 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0034 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government has prohibited Radio Catolica of Managua from carrying the Sunday mass, which must undergo censorship, live, a spokesman for the Catholic Church reported today.

Msgr Bismark Carballo, Radio Catolica director and spokesman for the archbishopric, told ACAN-EFE that the new orders were issued by the General Directorate of Communications Media, a department of the Interior Ministry.

Last Sunday was the first time in 2 years that the church has been able to carry its Sunday mass live, thanks to the permission granted by the government which Msgr Carballo termed a tolerant measure on their part. He said that today Radio Catolica received the notice that radio stations cannot carry the church mass live and that it must be submitted for censorship. Msgr Carballo said that the Nicaraguan Catholic Church officials are drafting a protest note "for this violation of the freedom of religion."

Official Rejects Censorship

PA250445 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Report by Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez from Managua]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Catholic Church will not allow censorship of the mass. Monsignor Bismarck Carballo, director of Radio Catolica, was summoned to an important meeting at the Interior Ministry this morning. Msgr Carballo, spokesman for the Managua Archdiocese, said this morning that the Nicaraguan Catholic Church will not allow the Sandinist government to censor celebration of mass because it has no moral or religious authority to do so. The Nicaraguan religious leader and director of Radio Catolica in Nicaragua said that Lieutenant Nelba Cecilia Blandon, communications media director for the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry, urgently summoned him to a meeting at 1030 today. Msgr Carballo made these statements to "Impact News" when asked about the Sandinist regime's decision to censor the mass that is broadcast weekly by Radio Catolica.

As we reported previously, the Sandinist government, after allowing mass to be broadcast over Radio Catolica, decided that the mass should be recorded and braodcast after passing censorship. The Catholic Church has described this as a new attack on freedom of religion in the country. Msgr Carballo said that they would broadcast until the moment of the homily and then end the broadcast, explaining to the listeners why this was done, but the church cannot allow censorship of mass by those who have no moral or religious authority to do so.

PASTORA ON DEPARTURE OF 700 LIBERATION FIGHTERS

PA212315 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1900 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora Gomez held an exclusive interview for Radio Impacto's newscast and asserted, from his headquarters in southern Nicaragua, that the fact that 700 of his men turned themselves in to the Costa Rican Government does not mean they are abandoning the struggle for the liberation of Nicaragua. Pastora, Commander Cero, said:

[Begin recording] We have not abandoned the armed struggle. We will never do that, even if we are facing the worst conditions. We will never give up our struggle for liberty and democracy, regardless of the negotiations between the gringos and the communists, or between any parties or alliances, or between the Soviet Union and the United States. We will never stop fighting [words indistinct] Washington or Manzanillo. We, the members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, cannot be negotiated for the Salvadoran guerrillas. [sentence as heard]

What we are doing right now is turning over 700 men, who came to request weapons which we do not have, to the Costa Rican Government [words indistinct]. We will ask the Costa Rican Government to [words indistinct] men work until we can get the weapons. [passage indistinct] They should be allowed to return to their villages, communities, lands [words indistinct]. [end recording]

SUPPORT OF ANGOLAN UN PROPOSAL, TROOP WITHDRAWAL

Malmierca Reiterates Support

FL231210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] A copy of the letter sent by Angola's President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos to UN's Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was handed by Angolan Ambassador to Cuba Joao Mwaete Baptista to Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca. The letter, sent by Dos Santos to Perez de Cuellar lists the steps taken by his government to guarantee Namibia's independence through the enforcement of the UN Security Council's proposal.

The letter also refers to steps taken to obtain the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola's territory, the ceasing of foreign aid to counterrevolutionary groups, international guarantees for Angola's safety, independence, and territorial integrity, and to contribute to a durable peace in that region.

Foreign Minister Malmierca reiterated the support of the government and of the Cuban people for the positions presented in the letter and the platform of the People's Republic of Angola to achieve an international agreement which would guarantee independence, safety, and peace in southwestern Africa.

No Direct Government Statement

FL232106 Paris AFP in Spanish 1946 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Havana, Cuba, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Cuba completely supports the plan for the withdrawal of Cuban military forces from southern Angola, which has been presented at the United Nations by the Angolan Government, it was officially announced here today. Nevertheless, this support for the withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban soldiers over a 3-year period was reported in an indirect manner, and the Cuban Government has not yet made a direct statement on the matter, observers said.

GRANMA newspaper, official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, this week published the full text of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, which reported on the progress of negotiations between Luanda and South Africa, with the United States acting as an intermediary.

GRANMA on Troop Withdrawal

PA241328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0013 GMT 24 Nov 84

[By Marisol Marin]

[Excerpt] Havana, 23 Nov (EFE) -- The newspaper GRANMA, the organ of the Cuban Communist Party, today published the complete text of the proposal made by Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos which will allow the withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban soldiers from Angola. The newspaper gives wide coverage to a letter from Dos Santos to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar which contains the basic points presented by Angola for future negotiations with South Africa.

The proposal's publication in the party's official organ is an unequivocal sign that Cuba fully supports the deadlines and methods of troop withdrawal proposed by Dos Santos. However, this also means that the Cuban authorities want to give the people good news, particularly the families who have seen their sons leave without knowing when, how, or if they will ever return.

Although Cuba has between 25,000 and 30,000 military personnel in Angola, the country's press rarely reported on the soldiers' operations and battles and never on the casualties that have resulted. These are figures which have never been released by any source.

However, in the past 2 weeks GRANMA and other media have promptly reported on the proposals for the withdrawal of the troops in Angola. These reports have been accepted with evident relief by the people on the island.

Angolan Solidarity Reaffirmed

FL211718 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1306 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] In a ceremony expressing solidarity with Angola, held in Bayamo, Granma Province, Angolan Ambassador Mwaete Joao Baptista said: The Angolan people will continue firmly to build a new society, despite the campaigns and aggressions imperialism is waging as part of an undeclared war to destabilize the revolutionary process being carried out in Angola.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEES OF SOCIALIST NATIONS MEET

FL211910 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The 15th consultative meeting of the solidarity committees of socialist nations began today in the city of Havana with alternate member of the Politburo Jesus Montane Oropesa presiding. The opening address was given by Rene Rodriguez, Central Committee member and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples, who stressed the fact that this meeting is taking place under one of humanity's supreme mottos: peace and solidarity among peoples. This meeting, attended by delegations from 18 countries, will draw up a report on the work done for the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America by the different solidarity committees of the socialist countries.

Familiar with the role played by the deceased Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, in the struggle for peace, friendship, and solidarity among nations, the delegates to the meeting observed one minute of silence in her memory.

Committees Issue Declaration

PA241636 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] With a final declaration condemning the frantic arms race begun by the U.S. Government, the 15th consultative meeting of the socialist countries' solidarity committees has ended in Havana. The meeting was attended by guests from international solidarity organizations and seven Latin American, African, and Asian countries.

The final document supported the prudent and firm peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It reiterated that there is no more important or urgent task for humanity than to struggle for peace. The final declaration also expressed solidarity with the revolutionary processes in Central America, particularly with Nicaragua, which is being threatened by U.S. aggression.

The participants in the forum decided to send the Cuban people a letter to express their admiration for the Cuban people's firmness, courage, and great spirit of internationalism and solidarity.

TORRAS IN INDIA; DISCUSSES NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PA241619 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras has said that the visit he has just concluded in Afghanistan reaffirms the fraternal relations between the two countries. Torras arrived in New Delhi from Kabul to make an official 3-day visit during which he will meet with Indian authorities to discuss bilateral relations and the Nonaligned Movement.

Meets With Foreign Secretary

FL241932 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Indian Foreign Secretary M. Rasgotra met today with Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Pelegrin Torras. The meeting took place in a very friendly atmosphere and lasted one hour. The conversation centered on the strengthening of bilateral relations and the exchange of viewpoints on the Nonaligned Movement. The Cuban vice minister praised the successful development of relations between Cuba and India and expressed his government's intention to continue strengthening these relations.

DEL VALLE DELIVERS NOTE TO ROMANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

FL211626 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The message of the Communist Party of Cuba to the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress reiterates the fraternal relations between the two organizations and stresses the decisive role they have played in the level of bilateral relations achieved. The message, delivered by the chief of the Cuban delegation to the congress, Politburo member Sergio del Valle, stresses the success of the Romanian people in building socialism. The note points out the dangers that threaten humanity because of the irresponsible actions of the United States and its allies, which try to impose their policy of force and socialism.

The message to the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party says that Washington is hindering the work of the Contadora Group and is creating conditions for military intervention in Central America and the Caribbean.

Del Valle Departs

FL241944 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of public health, has left Romania after participating as chief of the Cuban delegation in the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress. Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Romanian Communist Party, and Rodney Lopez Clemente, Cuban ambassador in Romania, saw the Cuban leader and his delegation off at the airport.

CASTRO EXCELSIOR INTERVIEW ON WOMEN'S ROLE

FL240156 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] No society can fully develop until it appreciates and uses its female population's potential, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has said in an interview with the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR. Fidel said that women had a high capacity for administration and sacrifice, and added that they also have a deep capacity for patriotism.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO SIGNED

FL221450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] A new trade agreement between Cuba and Mexico, which will amount to $90 million by the end of the year, has been signed in Mexico at the international CEMA exposition. The agreement was signed by Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Jose Fernandez de Cossio and Mexican Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes.

Cuban purchases from Mexico are a basic part of this increase in trade between the two countries and with the new agreement, there will be a 384 percent increase in trade over the 1980 level. The increase will put Cuba in fourth place among Mexico's trading partners in the world and first among its Latin American trading partners.

MARITIME COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH ARGENTINA

FL151234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] In Buenos Aires, Cuba and Argentina have signed a maritime transportation cooperation agreement that, according to an Argentine official, will make it possible to expand bilateral trade between the two nations. Andres Yebra, vice minister of foreign trade, signed for the Cuban side. Roque Carranza, minister of public works and services, and Pedro Casado Bianco, vice minister of river and maritime transportation, signed for Argentina.

Carranza said the signing of this agreement establishes an important framework for the intensification of relations because the existence of a flexible means of transportation assures steady trade. He added that, with this agreement it will be possible to expand trade between Cuba and Argentina on a solid basis with no uncertainty about being able to carry out the commitments made.

CEMA NAVAL CONSTRUCTION MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL220330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The 57th meeting of the fourth naval construction section of CEMA's permanent committee for cooperation in the manufacturing of machinery has started at the Atlantic Hotel in Santa Maria del Mar, Havana.

The Cuban delegation reported to the CEMA permanent committee that Cuba's work in this sector has been positive, and that it was mainly conducted by the ministries of transportation, steelworking industry, fishing, and the ministry of construction's shipyards department, among others.

PRESIDENT SAYS TO ACCORD REACHED WITH IMF

FL231426 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpts] President Salvador Jorge Blanco said yesterday that to date his government has not reached any agreement with the IMF. The first executive has thus halted speculation that the government had signed a standby agreement with the IMF and its mission, headed by the Colombian Julio Gonzalez. Later, in reference to the IMF mission that recently visited our nation, Jorge Blanco said:

[Begin recording] This visit, a consequence of (?certain) analyses by the American Government which seeks statistical information [words indistinct], ended with a series of formulations that I am studying together with my entire team of advisers. [end recording]

President Salvador Jorge Blanco said Julio Gonzalez' presence in the Dominican Republic shows IMF interest in reaching an agreement with the Dominican Republic. Before he left for Washington, the IMF representative said the Dominican Government had not fulfilled some of the agreements reached in early 1984.

FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES ON VISIT TO FRANCE

PA241812 Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Dominican Foreign Secretary Jose Augusto Vega Imbert will leave today for Paris on an official 4-day visit responding to an invitation from his French colleague Claude Cheysson, the Dominican Foreign Secretariat reported today. Beginning Monday the two foreign ministers will discuss bilateral relations dealing with political and economic affairs and other topics of interest. Vega Imbert will be accompanied by Hugo Guilliani, governor of the Central Bank. Orlando Haza, technical secretary of the presidency, will join them on Tuesday.

Vega Imbert also plans to meet with French Economy, Finance, and Budget Minister Pierre Beregovoy, and will travel to Rome on Thursday, 29 November, on an official visit to Italy, the Foreign Secretariat added.

COUP RUMORS, DEMONSTRATIONS SPARK UNREST

PA231427 Paris AFP in Spanish 1337 GMT 23 Nov 84

[By Pierre Cayrol]

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Rumors of a coup d'etat and street demonstrations have sparked unrest in the past couple of months in the somber economic panorama of the Dominican Republic.

While the prices of staples spiral and social unrest increases similarly, the Army charged that a conspiracy was afoot against the democratic institutions and the Social Democratic government. A new escalation in the prices determined by the government seemed to further aggravate the social crisis, although without any more violence up to now.

Last Sunday, tens of thousands of persons went through the streets of Santo Domingo in response to a call by former President Juan Bosch (1962-63), who claims to be "Marxist, but not Leninist," demanding a break with the IMF, which is viewed as responsible for the government's drastic "economic improvement" plan and the reduction of prices of staple products. Virtually at the same time, the minister of the Armed Forces, General Manuel Antonio Cuervo Gomez, announced for the second time in 6 months that a plot to overthrow constitutional order had been uncovered. The ranking military leader of the country warned the "radical" and "anarchic groups that want to sow chaos" on radio and television that this was the "last warning" by the Army. He did not say what would happen, otherwise. Twenty-four hours after the "warning", dozens of leaders of the left-wing parties, including members of the Dominian Communist Party, were arrested. In this difficult climate of veiled coupist threats and increasing economic difficulties -- and a "standby" agreement under negotiation with the IMF -- Jorge Blanco's government is also undermined by a fierce opposition within his own party, the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD). There are two factions clashing in this organization: that of the chief of state, and that of the former president of the Senate, Jacobo Majluta. A third "independent" faction is represented by the mayor of Santo Domingo, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, historic leader of the PRD and one of the vice presidents of the Socialist International. The PRD ties with this international organization and the victory of the left in France in 1981 contributed to strengthening the relations between Santo Domingo and Paris, where Dominican Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega Imbert will travel this weekend.

UNIVERSITY CONTINUES PROTESTS FOR MORE FUNDS

FL211320 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, thousands of state university students, teachers, and other employees marched yesterday on the legislature to demand that government double the school's $10 million budget for 1985. Demonstrators covered the 1 mile between the Universidad Autonoma [Autonomous University] of Santo Domingo to the Congressional Building without incident, in contrast to recent student rallies which turned into violent confrontations with police. Legislative leaders, while expressing support for a larger university budget, have said that funding depends on the state of the Caribbean nation's economy, which remains grim. Inflation is expected to hit 50 percent this year and unemployment for the nation of 1.6 million stands at about 30 percent. In several demonstrations this month, university and high school students have protested the school budget, the high cost of living, and the government's reopen negotiation for loans from the International Monetary Fund.

Jorge Meets With Rector

FL231528 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpts] President Salvador Jorge Blanco announced yesterday that his government will give a definitive answer in the next few days to the request of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo [UASD] for an increase in its present budget. The first executive made the announcement while speaking in the street with the top authorities of the UASD, who were heading a peaceful march on the National Palace. President Jorge Blanco, accompanied by his wife and high government officials, left his office and went down to the entrance of the seat of government where, under a hot sun, he conversed affably with the UASD rector and other officials. President Jorge Blanco pointed out that under his government important financial contributions had been made to the UASD. He mentioned the buildings on the experimental farm at [word indistinct], the construction works inspected by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, and the work being done to provide transportation for university students. He also mentioned the gift of the former Armed Forces hospital to the university.